

SEP 22 1930

# The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



VOLUME XX  
NUMBER 9  
SEPTEMBER  
— 1930 —

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

The Cost of  
Feeding Lambs in  
Northern Colorado

+++

Results of  
The Ram Sale

+++

Report of  
The Special Lamb  
Convention

LIBRARY OF THE  
STATE AGRICULT'L COLLEGE  
FORT COLLINS, COLO.

# RESULTS!

ARE WHAT THE PRODUCER  
WANTS WHEN HE MARKETS  
HIS SHEEP!

The Adams-McGill Company  
GROWERS OF LIVE STOCK  
Big, Healthy

July 26th 1930.

Mr. R. Smith & Son,  
Denver, Colo.

Gentlemen:

Last year you handled 18 cars of our lambs on the Denver market, with an average shrink of 3 1/2 lbs per head, from the time they were separated in our corrals to selling time at Denver. Considering the fact that these lambs are shipped from a branch line, that they were worked all day in separating them, and they stood in the corrals over night before loading, we think that the shrinkage is exceptionally at a minimum. They were fed at Salt Lake City and Pueblo before reaching the Denver market. We were very well pleased with the courteous treatment and the efficiency with which our lambs were handled on the Denver market and we wish to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to your firm and to the Union Stockyards Company of Denver.

Thanking you, we are,

Very truly yours,

The Adams-McGill Company

By, *H. H. Agnew*  
General Manager.

HAA/DAM

The Results by Marketing  
At Denver Prompted  
These Two Letters

Caldwell, Idaho,  
August 5th 1930.

Mr. R. Smith and Son,  
Union Stock Yards,  
Denver, Colo.

Gentlemen:

I just thought I would drop you a few lines in regard to the different shipments I have had on the Denver Market this season. So far you have handled twenty cars and while I have struck some pretty tough markets, I think they sold very well at Denver compared to other points.

Your yard there is certainly well equipped for handling sheep as practically all my lambs have weighed about the same at the Denver Yards as they did at home. I want to congratulate you and the Stock Yard Company both on the service you have rendered.

The lambs this year are losing plenty of money but I feel sure you have handled them to the best advantage. Hoping we will see some reaction in the market in the near future, I am

Yours truly

Spring Valley Live Stock Co.

By *Colin McLeod*

It is a good market for all --

Ship 'Em  
to DENVER

## **SHEEP and LAMB GROWERS and FEEDERS**

SHIP TO THE

# **Kansas City Stock Yards**

BECAUSE THEY GET

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ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

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Within the past year yarding service and handling facilities have been increased by extensive improvements in the sheep barns.

Through train service on Union Pacific from Laramie to feed lots at Marysville, Kansas, 149 miles from Kansas City, and feed lots and pasture at Bismark Grove, Kansas, 38 miles from Kansas City.

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Utah shipments moving via Pueblo, will find excellent feeding facilities at the new Missouri Pacific Feed Yards at Leeds, Missouri, 10 miles from Kansas City, and at Emporia, 110 miles and Morris, 10 miles from Kansas City on A. T. & S. F. Ry.

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**Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Nebraska**

Years of experience and the personal attention given shipments assure you that an honest effort will be made to please you.

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**Members Omaha Live Stock Exchange and Bonded Fully  
So Prompt Remittances Are Fully Assured.**

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## Mr. Sheepman:

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Lambs and will be in market again the  
coming shipping season.

Choice of two routes East, modern facilities throughout with  
large airy covered facilities for sheep, running artesian water.

No Extra Cost To Try Your Nearest Home Market—Bill to Feed  
North Salt Lake. First Intermountain Live Stock Market.  
Home of National Ram Sale.

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North Salt Lake, Utah

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Compare with Other Markets,  
Think it Over, Figure it  
Out, and Then you will

CHOOSE

## THE SIOUX CITY MARKET

And will consign your  
Sheep and Lambs to

RICE BROTHERS,  
Live Stock Commission

HERE ARE A FEW THAT DID

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We received check and account of sales  
covering two cars of sheep shipped last Sat-  
urday, which were sold by you on Tuesday's  
market. Let us thank you for the way you  
handled this shipment.

(Signed) Warren Live Stock Co.

Centerville, S. D.

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Sioux City, Ia.  
Dear Sirs:

Am very well pleased with the sale you  
made for me on the lambs I shipped to  
you, also wish to express thanks for your  
advice in answer to my inquiry by phone.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) Edw. Welsh.

Egan, S. D.

Rice Brothers,  
Sioux City, Ia.  
Gentlemen:

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The 28 sheep marked with red paint be-  
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the shipment (lambs and ewes) belong to  
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of lambs you made for our account was very  
satisfactory. Kindly do the best you can  
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(Signed) A. B. Larson,  
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Write us for information of any  
kind concerning the sheep busi-  
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Sioux City Stock Yards



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Prepared Especially for  
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Unaffected by Weather  
—Will Not Injure Wool

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Produced by

**The COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.**

Denver, Colorado



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President

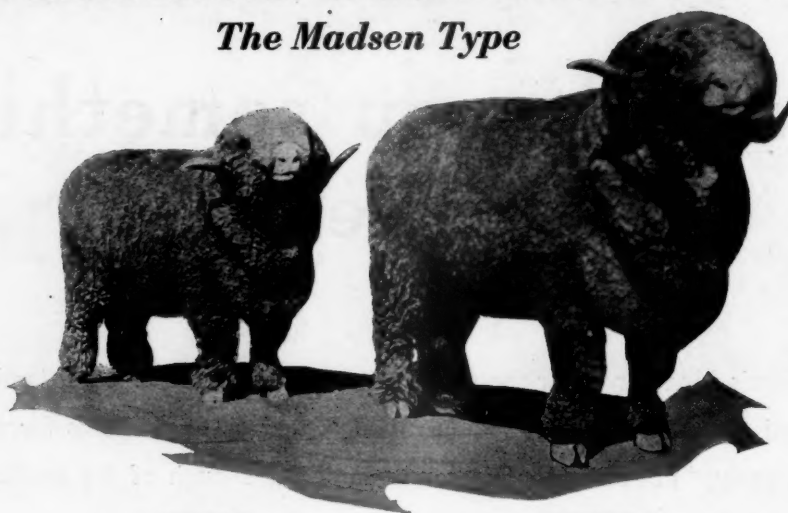
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with the N. B. C. Central Standard Time 7:30 P. M.-8 P. M.

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*The Madsen Type*

Stud  
Rams  
Our  
Specialty



Rams  
and  
Ewes for  
Sale at  
All  
Times

"LEADER"  
Topped the 1930 Ram Sale  
For \$1300.00.

"REPEATER"  
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At the 1930 Ram Sale.

The most profitable sheep raised are the big boned, fine wooled, smooth Rambouillets. They are longer-lived, heartier, more easily handled, and will net more money year after year than any other breed of sheep. They are the foundation stock, and are ideal for the small farms and the big range herds.

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We are offering from one to four hundred head of Registered and Purebred Rambouillet ewes for sale, or would lease them. Will sell single or carload lots of either Rams or Ewes.

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Telephone 174



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Son of "I-AM," the \$2000 Lamb. Top Ram in the 1929 National Ram Sale.  
Purchased By Us From J. K. Madsen.

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Also Some Ewes on Sale

**Gilbreath Bros.**  
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CHAMPION RAMBOUILLET RAM  
1929 Season



Breeders of  
Rambouillet  
and  
Corriedale  
Sheep



CHAMPION CORRIEDALE RAM  
1929 Season

Undeclared at Wyoming State Fair, Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show, American Royal  
and Chicago International, 1929, and Denver Stock Show, 1930.

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As Favored By Wool and Mutton Dealers

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RAMS

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Photo by Geo. Bain  
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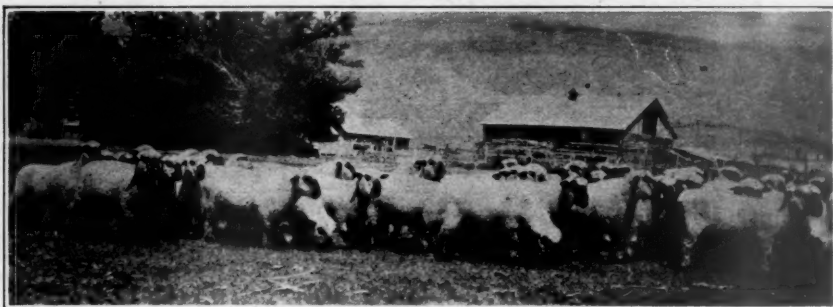
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I run 1000 Registered Hampshire breeding ewes on the open range and in the National Forest. These ewes are handled exactly as the common range sheep of this section. They are range bred and range raised and will give good service on the range.

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That the Hampshire Sire will give you market lambs in 100 days. Let us tell you about it.

We have a delightful little booklet and a classified list of breeders for you. They are yours for the asking. Write the Secretary for what you want.

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# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the

## NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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# EDITORIAL

## Lamb Consumption and Wool Selling

Steadily declining markets for fat lambs confronted growers at the close of August and on the first days of September.

**Lamb Prices** The situation gives peculiar need and opportunity for educational and publicity work to increase the consumption of lamb with good quality carcasses selling at wholesale prices the lowest in many years. A feature of any lamb promotion campaign should be the working with retailers to secure the employment of the best methods of cutting and the setting of prices at a point to secure volume of trade in lamb and fair profits.

Retail price reductions were quite general in August, but a great deal more needs to be done to secure better methods of merchandising forequarters under the Hartzell **Enlarging the Outlet** method of cutting. Retailers who have lately been interviewed insist that something more than their own efforts is needed to stimulate lamb demand and to popularize the new cuts. In other words, they say that the consumer demand must be created through work by the producers, as is done for the retailer by so many national advertisers of food products.

It is to be regretted that as a result of the attitude of lamb raisers generally the executive committee of the National Wool Growers Association on August 23 reduced to \$125,000 the amount which the western states are asked to raise annually for four years to use in promoting the use of lamb.

The market cut in fat lamb prices has been accompanied by a strong demand and rising price for feeder lambs to go into the corn belt. The market seems extremely nervous over the prospect of heavy shipments in September and October. **The Later Supply** It can be expected that many lambs that for some years have gone from range direct to feed lot will this year pass through the markets, but this does not add to the burden of slaughter and the distribution of the dressed product from fat lambs. Slaughter during fall months at a rate comparable to that of the summer period will take care of fat shipments.

Both range and farm raisers of lambs have this year followed the plan of shipping freely as lambs are ready. Many western concerns are planning to hold ewe lambs and to finish wethers in home territory, and it may develop that the later-season runs at the market will be below what is predicted.

The results of the Utah Lamb Week, August 23-30, show large possibilities for improvement of lamb market conditions through greater use of the product in the areas in which it is raised. In that week Utah used at home a total of sixteen double-deck carloads of lamb, or 4,000 head, and this in a population of 502,450. California cities are very heavy users of lamb but few of the lamb shipping towns of the western states now consume lamb at a rate equal to the very small average for the whole country,—5.8 pounds per capita.

**Home Consumption of Lamb** Other state associations can well afford to adopt the Utah method. The continued increase in home consumption would do a great deal to lighten the load at the price setting market centers. In addition to the economies in the use of home-grown lambs, there is the advantage of demonstration by the raisers. of their appreciation and use of their own product.

Campaigns similar to that of Utah, if conducted in all the states, would be of inestimable value. Only in thirteen states, all western, are lamb raisers organized sufficiently to do the work. In the other thirty-five which furnish the outlet, the work must be financed by the large producing states.

Sheepmen have been seriously delinquent in their failure to talk and work in their own communities for the proper recognition and use of lamb. In numerous cases they have refused to take the little trouble of furnishing local butchers with the small lots of lambs needed for the home trade, preferring the easier course of loading everything at one time for the distant market, from which it moves to the already over-supplied coast cities.

On western ranges there is a large number of over-age ewes that should be replaced this fall by younger stuff. The market price of these is so low as to make it doubtful whether they should be shipped, to say nothing of throwing a large volume of ewe meat into competition with good spring lamb. Some of these ewes will be used for coyote bait. Some will be fed and marketed later. The recent demonstration by H. Stanley Coffin is suggestion in this connection. In his home town of Yakima, Washington, he merchandised the carcasses of 1200 fattened ewes. The meat was advertised for what it was and sold at attractive prices which still left a profit for Mr. Coffin above what would have resulted from shipping to market. The job was done in cold weather and sales were made only by carcasses, sides or quarters.

In this month's Wool Sack (page 45) our Boston correspondent reports the marked increase in women's purchasing of **Women's Wear** woolen fabrics and garments. Abbreviated skirts, combined with the styles for silk and rayon materials, had almost stopped the use of mill machinery for women's goods and thrown an abnormal proportion of looms into the production of goods for men, with bad effects in that market. The return of the women to wool comes at a time when cloth prices are lowered by cheap wool, but this is not reflected to an appreciable extent in prices of ready-to-wear garments. Silk and rayon have also greatly declined in price. The return to wool is because of its real value and attractiveness in finish, quality and effects not found in any other fiber.

Wool markets recently have acted in a way most gratifying to growers and the trade. With other commodities losing ground and in an atmosphere of doubt and pessimism, wool prices have been steady to stronger. This, of course, can partly be attributed to the fact that textiles are the first to be affected by an era of price declines and diminished buying,—also the first to

emerge. Through a period of low production, stocks have been cleared and requirements accumulated.

The value under such conditions of having a large proportion of wool carried and strongly financed by a growers' organization is now graciously expressed by the private dealers in wool. Manufacturers also are appreciative of the sound policy of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and its service in establishing confidence and stability in the wool trade. A Boston wool writer recently had this to say in the Boston Evening Transcript: "Regarding wool prices, the attitude of the cooperative must be considered. There seems to be no question but what that agency is pursuing a very conservative course. Independent dealers say that they cannot complain of the competition from the National Wool Marketing Corporation. Nor is it understood that this is due to a lack of disposition on the part of the selling agency to meet the market. The contrary is stated to be the fact. Weekly sales are being made in sufficient volume to indicate a good clearance before the new clip is available, a statement which has an authoritative backing."

## In Memoriam

Col. Dwight Lincoln

**A** FEW days before the pounding of the gavel opened the National Ram Sale for the fifteenth consecutive time, Col. Dwight Lincoln passed away. It will be recalled when the first National Ram Sale opened and in twelve subsequent sales, Col. Lincoln had wielded that gavel.

Col. Lincoln had been in ill health for some time, but his death came suddenly after a heart attack suffered on August 20 at his home in Marysville, Ohio. He was fifty-eight years old, having been born near Fountain Park, Ohio, on December 23, 1871, the son of O. E. and Sarah Coolidge Lincoln. His widow, his mother, two brothers and two sisters survive him.

While Mr. Lincoln's contact with western sheepmen was based in large measure on his activities as an auctioneer, he was himself a sheep breeder of merit, one who knew Rambouillet sheep and had played a part of their development. His father had been an importer of pedigreed stock to Ohio and Lincoln continued this work. One of his importations was a Steiger ram from Saxony with which he founded his flock.

He was one of the organizers of the

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association and had served as its secretary since 1900. Within recent years exportations of American Rambouillets to foreign countries, such as Russia, Korea, Manchuria, Japan, Africa, Chile, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay had been made by Mr. Lincoln.

The passing of Col. Lincoln will be felt by sheepmen over the entire country, for his was a personality that made friends and held them.

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

### Conventions

California Wool Growers—San Francisco, November 12-13.

### Sales and Shows

Wyoming Ram Sale—Casper, September 16-17.

Pocatello Range Ram Sale—Pocatello, Idaho, October 3.

Pacific International L. S. Exposition—Portland, Ore., October 25-November 1.

Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show—Omaha, October 31-November 7.

International L. S. Exposition—Chicago, November 29-December 6.

Christmas Livestock Show—Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, November 29-December 6.

National Western Stock Show—Denver, January 17-24, 1931.

## RELATIVE TO THE PACKERS' CONSENT DECREE

**A**BOUT ten years or more ago it was charged that the large packers were slowly acquiring a monopoly on the meat business and had intentions of extending that monopoly to the entire livestock business and possibly the general food business. In order to prohibit this, certain organizations started a fight against the packers. However, before the fight reached the courts, the packers and the Attorney General of the United States finally agreed that the former should restrict their operations solely to the packing and distribution of meats. Accordingly on February 27, 1920, this so-called Packers' Consent Decree was entered in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. It was voluntarily accepted by the large packers toward whom the fight was directed, which were Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company. Since that time Morris & Co., has been absorbed by Armour. By consenting to the entering of that decree the five packers (now only four) were enjoined from owning or controlling stockyards, retail meat markets, or public cold storage warehouses and from utilizing their refrigerator cars, branch houses and other facilities for the distribution or sale of

any commodity not directly related to the meat industry. It is unlawful for any of them to handle vegetables, fruits, fish, preserves, jellies, spices, coffee, tea, flour, sugar or any kind of groceries.

The chief disadvantage of the decree is that it prevents these packers, manufacturers of the products from our livestock, from selling directly to the consumer and thus reducing the costs of meat distribution. Instead the products of 80 per cent of our lambs and 70 per cent of our cattle must, in many cases, go through the entire chain of packer, wholesale jobber, and retailer, and each of these adds to the margin of cost between producer and consumer. Furthermore, most food shops are generalized. They handle all food products. The man who sells those shops canned peas can also sell coffee, tea, spices, fruits, vegetables, other canned goods, fish and meats. This reduces the selling costs on each item because all are sold jointly. Meat now sold by these packers, however, must bear alone the full wholesale distribution cost.

Now, what can we do to help. The packers themselves have filed a petition to have this decree modified. This petition comes up for hearing in Washington early in October of this year.

It is, therefore, up to all producers immediately to exert every possible influence to have this decree changed. I have been speaking here of having the decree modified. It seems rather that we should work toward having it entirely vacated and set aside as this would enable the packers to work with a free hand and would result in economies to the consumer which the packer is in a position to bring about.

Livestock producers, farmers, and all those interested in the livestock industry should exert every effort and bring to bear every influence within their power, both political and otherwise to have the decree set aside or at least modified. The time is short, so it behooves us to hurry. Let every one of us sit down immediately and write a letter or send a telegram to our representatives in Congress and to our United States Senators and to the Attorney General showing them our position and asking them to do all in their power to effect this needed change. If

any of us are particularly fortunate enough to have influence in Washington with cabinet members or other office holders of any prominence, we should do what we can with them to get them to work in our behalf.

The Farm Board is working to help the agriculturist in every manner possible. Let us write our approval to the Farm Board. If necessary let us appeal to the President.

We may be accused of spreading propaganda or of lobbying or of resorting to unfair methods, but we are doing nothing of the sort. We are simply trying to remove an unfair restriction which is acting as a weight on top of our industry. The most active of our opponents are the wholesale grocers. They have not hesitated at all to take what steps they could in blocking any move to have this decree changed in the slightest. A few Senators have been supporting movements to perpetuate this decree. Several resolutions have been introduced in the Senate calling upon the Attorney General for a report on what he has done toward enforcing this decree and to explain the present status of it and state what he intends to do about allowing it to be modified.

We are as much interested in the outcome of this whole affair as any other group of people and should therefore do all in our power to bring about the needed change. I will venture the assertion that if a change is brought about it will be due as much to the efforts of the producers as to any other group of people. And, of course, the reverse is true;—failure to accomplish the desired modification will no doubt be due to our lack of activity. Therefore, let us be alert. Let us put the big packers in a position where they can compete with the other twelve or thirteen hundred independent packers and with the large chain stores. Let every one of us sit down right now while it is fresh in mind and write some letters!

San Angelo, Texas

E. S. Mayer.

## ASSESSED VALUATIONS ON SHEEP

REPORTS by states on the assessed valuations of sheep are given below. These statements have been furnished in each instance by the secretary of the state wool growers' association. To keep valuations on sheep for taxation purposes in proper line with market conditions is one of the services of tangible benefit that the state organization renders for the sheepmen.

### Arizona

The assessed valuation for sheep in Arizona for 1931 will be \$4.50 per head. In 1930 it was \$5.00 a head. Under the Arizona law, all property is taxed on a full valuation basis.

### California

In California there is no state tax on sheep or other personal or real property. Each county assesses property as it sees fit, but as the assessors of northern California, southern California, and of the San Joaquin Valley meet in groups every February some uniformity of valuations is maintained. As a general rule the assessed valuation on sheep in recent years has been \$4.00 per head on adult sheep and \$1.00 a head on lambs, with the wool rate varying from ten to fifteen cents a pound. Last February a reduction in the assessed valuation of sheep from \$4.00 to \$3.00 and on wool from twelve to six cents was obtained by the California Wool Growers Association from the San Joaquin Valley assessors. The assessed valuation in most cases in California is 50 per cent of the actual value.

### Colorado

Largely through the efforts of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, the tax assessment on all sheep has been reduced from \$8 a head to \$5.50 a head, effective this year. The tax is levied on the full assessed value.

### Idaho

In 1929 the valuation placed on Idaho sheep for taxing purposes was \$6.00 on yearlings and \$7.00 on sheep. For 1930 the Idaho Association secured a reduction of \$1.00 a head on these assessments, so that \$5.00 and \$6.00 are the figures that will be used. Taxes are levied on the full assessed valuation, but allowances are



made for aged sheep and consideration given to approximate death loss and general worth of the flocks. This results practically in the tax being placed on 80 to 100 per cent of the valuation for sheepmen and about 60 to 80 per cent for farmers.

#### Montana

The assessed valuation on sheep in Montana for 1930 with a 1929 comparison is as follows:

	1930	1929
Yearlings .....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Twos to fives .....	10.00	11.00
Range rams .....	12.00	12.00
Pure-bred rams .....	20.00	20.00

Taxes are levied on one-third the assessed valuation.

#### Nevada

Livestock tax values in Nevada for 1930 are \$8 for range sheep and \$10 for rams, with no classification of either by ages. These have been the figures for several years. The rate is levied on the full assessed value, but not generally on full count.

#### New Mexico

Valuations placed on sheep for taxation in 1930 in New Mexico are:

	Common	Graded	Pure-bred
Rams .....	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$25.00
Ewes, one year and up .....	5.50	6.00	7.00
Wethers, one year and up .....	5.00	6.00	6.50
Sheep under one year .....	4.00	4.50	5.50

Tax rate is levied upon the full assessed value.

#### Oregon

In the principal sheep counties of Oregon the assessed values range from \$5.00 to \$6.90 and the general state average is \$5.90 per head.

#### Washington

The assessed valuation of sheep in different counties ranges from \$7.00 to \$9.00 per head, with the majority at \$7.00 to \$8.00. The tax rate applies on one-half the assessed valuation.

#### Wyoming

Breeding ewes in Wyoming are assessed at \$7.50 per head and coming yearling ewes at \$6.00 a head, with taxes levied at the full rate.

### ON ADVERTISING

THE articles, "What To Do About Marketing Lambs," written by President Hagenbarth and others in the April issue of the National Wool Grower should meet with the hearty approval of all who are interested in the sheep business.

The sooner the western sheep raiser and the native sheepmen and feeders realize the importance of advertising, the sooner they will have a steady flow of nickels to jingle in their pockets. The time has come when the men in this business should realize that they cannot conduct their business along the same lines their forefathers did. There is no manufacturer or merchant who would think of doing the amount of business the sheep industry represents without spending a large amount for national advertising. The livestock raisers and producers in years gone by have forgotten or have not recognized the buying public. But this cannot go on, for the producers must cooperate with the consumers, and this can be accomplished through one channel only—advertising.

The western ranchers and native raisers and feeders should not hesitate to raise a fund for a national campaign on lamb.

The National Wool Grower, with the cooperation of all sheep breeding associations, should, if possible, get out and circulate among the sheepmen of this country a petition to that effect, for every one to sign, both pro and con, and see what the tone is among the business men concerning this great enterprise.

There is no doubt that the sheepmen of the country should spend a considerable amount of money in advertising. The Colorado feeders last year spent thousands of dollars of their own money in trying to educate the people to consume more lamb, and there is no doubt that they accomplished what they set out to do.

In addition to advertising, the sheepmen of this country need the earnest support of the packers along the line of marketing their dressed product, as noted in this article.

The packers can do a heap of good for

the sheepmen, especially the native farmers, in the following respect, namely, they should establish a higher price for castrated lambs. They have followed this practice for years both in hogs and in cattle, and there is not one good reason why they should not establish and follow the same practice in their sheep departments, and thereby reimburse the farmer who takes pride and care in producing an ideal lamb for public consumption and in building up confidence in the buying public.

In the number of years I worked in the sheep barns in Chicago, I saw thousands and thousands of buck lambs go over the scales to the packers. And the housewife has purchased through her local butcher what she thought was choice lamb but which was actually some native, coarse buck lamb—a long way from what she desired to purchase. And when this is served, a cry of "No more lamb" is uttered. Both the packer and raiser suffer from this sort of business.

One part of the meat business which no one but the packer can control is the sale of light cuts of mutton that go to the housewife as lamb. She prepares and serves it as lamb should be, and the result is a strong piece of meat that forever ends lamb going upon her table. The packers, for their own benefit, should stamp all mutton at the time of slaughter, so the housewife, when she makes her purchase, knows whether she is getting lamb or mutton. This common occurrence is not the packers' fault, but is due to the desire of the local meat men over the country to make a few extra pennies out of this method of business. A change is needed for the benefit of the sheep industry and the buying housewife.

The government can do a great deal to help the ranchers and farmers of this country, but the producers cannot set back and expect the government to both chop the wood and tend the fire.

Rockford, Ill.

—John G. Foster.



# AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

## WYOMING

Warm weather prevailed most of the time, tending to drouthiness; but sudden, intense local showers toward the middle of the month made it the wettest month of record in a few southern counties. At the same time, it continues drouthy in the northeastern quarter. Livestock and ranges as a rule are in good shape.

### Chugwater

Warm weather with lots of rain characterized the month of August in this section and feed conditions are good.

The lamb crop is about normal in size, but will include more ewe lambs, I think, than it did last year. Feeders comprise the big part of our crop and are sold at home. The fat lambs usually go to the Denver market.

The prevailing wage for herders is \$50 a month.

Frank Bliss

## MONTANA

Dry, warm weather was the rule throughout the state, though showers here and there did some temporary good to pastures and ranges. There was considerable movement of livestock due to scarcity of water, and ranges were not in very good shape in many sections. Consequently livestock average only fair to good, but are showing improvement of late.

### Lima

It has been raining since the middle of July and is still raining (August 15). Feed is short, but the range is quite green since the rain.

Not many of our lambs are shipped to market; most of them are sold as feeders at home. So far there has not been much activity in feeders, but it will probably develop later.

Rambouillet and Hampshire rams are used by most of the breeders here.

Sixty-five dollars is paid to herders and camptenders.

Ernest W. Geary

THE notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications of that bureau for the month of August.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

### Bozeman

August was a rainy month and the outlook for fall feed is much more promising than it was on July 1.

Considerably more ewe lambs will be included in the shipments this fall than last and on this account, the size of the crop to be marketed will be larger than that of 1929. About half of our lambs are sold as feeders usually; this year, however, more of them can be sold as fat lambs. Most of the lambs go to the Chicago market. A few feeders have been contracted at five and six cents.

Herders who work in the mountains receive \$75 a month; camptenders, \$85.

C. N. Arnett Rambouillet Co.

### Sayle

We had a couple of good rains during August, otherwise the month was dry. Fall feed is coming along nicely, however.

There will be about 20 per cent more lambs than in 1929 to ship from this section this fall. While most of our lambs sell as feeders, the proportion of fat lambs is greater than in the previous season. Growers will dispose of about 10

per cent more of their ewe lambs this fall than they did a year ago.

The wage for herders is from \$40 to \$60 a month, while camptenders get \$40.

Two bunches of sheep have been shipped out of here recently and the owners have gone out of business.

D. W. Avery

## OREGON

Warm, comparatively dry weather prevailed. The valley pastures are consequently inadequate for dairy herds and many cows are being fed. The mountain ranges are also dry and short, though still ample for the sustenance of livestock. Complaint has been made for some weeks however that water was insufficient, and livestock have had to be moved considerably.

### Brothers

We have lots of feed (August 13), but its dry and the sheep are only just about holding their own.

Most of our lambs are feeders and have been sold at five and six cents. I think nearly all of the ewe lambs will be marketed on account of the hay shortage and the need for money.

Shoulder chops are now selling at the market at 25 cents, so the sheepman ought to get more money than six cents for his feeders, but I guess we never did and never will control the market.

Herders and camptenders are getting from \$40 to \$75 a month.

N. Mecklenburg

### Union

Although we have had but little moisture within recent weeks (August 20), the summer range has been fairly good.

Most of the lambs raised in this section sell as fat lambs, though probably the proportion of feeders will be somewhat larger this year. More ewe lambs will also reach the market this year than last, from present indications.

Wages for herders and camptenders are \$75 a month.

Robert Withycombe

**IDAHO**

Abnormally warm weather prevailed, especially over the western two-thirds of the state; and showers were rather light, not always timely, nor well distributed, as a result of which pastures and ranges have gone only fairly well. However, feed has continued adequate and livestock have done very well.

**American Falls**

There was good range weather during August, with occasional rains. The fall range promises good feed.

Our range lambs will begin to move marketward about September 1. There will be about 15 per cent more to be shipped this year than last, with the larger part of them feeders. I think more ewe lambs will be retained by growers than was the case last year.

The common rate of pay for herders is \$70 a month; that for camp tenders, \$65.

H. C. Allen

**Heyburn**

I am a rancher and keep my flock on the ranch most of the year. The small flock owners of this section pool their wool and lambs. Our lambs are shipped to market (either Omaha or St. Joseph) about once a month. Only fat lambs are included in the shipments, and the crop is pretty well cleaned up at this time.

Feed is plentiful. The August rains damaged much of the second-crop hay, but the third crop is coming along fine.

Feeder lambs seem to be at a standstill. Have heard of no contracting and but few sales. The present indication is that more lambs will be fed this winter than usual. We always try to get our ranch lambs marketed early and depend on range lambs for winter feeding.

Though not a range man, I like to read "Around the Range Country" very much, and would like to hear more about the problems of the western lamb feeders, those who use the byproducts of the irrigated lands, such as beet pulp, carrots, barley, and fall pasture.

A. F. Ames

**WASHINGTON**

Abnormally warm weather prevailed, and there was very little rain anywhere. Pastures and ranges are thus quite dry, though stubbles and other farm pastures are in fairly good shape, furnishing ample forage. Livestock as a rule are in satisfactory condition, though they are not thriving as usual in a few places.

**Prosser**

The prospects for feed on the fall ranges are poor at present (September 1), as we are badly in need of rain after a month of dry, warm weather.

Everything in the way of a lamb is going to market from this section this fall,—ewes and all. We do not think, however, that the number of lambs to be marketed will be any greater than in 1929. There will be fewer fat lambs, although the crop is usually half feeders. The Chicago market is patronized by the sheepmen in this locality.

The rate of pay for herders and camp tenders is \$75 a month.

Anderson Bros.

**NEVADA**

The month was warmer than usual and local showers were well distributed, producing an appreciable improvement in range conditions. Good winter range now seems assured, especially over the southern portion. Cattle and sheep are in good to excellent condition.

**UTAH**

August was a warm month, but showers were somewhat heavier than usual in many sections, with the result that summer pastures and ranges have not only continued good, but the forage on the fall and winter areas has had ample moisture in nearly every case, and this forage crop is making satisfactory growth. Livestock have remained in good shape.

**Spring City**

A great amount of rain fell the first part of August and some showers the latter half; the condition of feed on the range is good.

Quite a few more lambs are to be marketed this fall from this section. I think more ewe lambs will be sold than in 1929. Very few fat lambs are raised

here and most of the feeders are sold at home; so far no contracts have been made, however.

Herders get from \$80 to \$90 a month and camp tenders around \$65.

**Ibapah**

We had better weather during August than we have had for thirty years and range conditions are good (August 30).

Our lamb crop is also better than usual and about 25 per cent larger than that of a year ago. We usually sell it at home.

Flocks here are headed for the most part by Rambouillet rams.

Eighty dollars a month is being paid to both herders and camp tenders.

Leon Acorda

**Fairview**

August brought us much moisture the first two weeks, but dry weather the latter half. The fall ranges are good, however, at present (September 3).

Most of our lambs are feeders and are sold at home. About the usual number of ewe lambs will be retained by the owners this fall.

Herders and camp tenders receive \$80 a month.

James Anderson

**COLORADO**

Seasonal temperatures prevailed through most of the weeks, the month closing warm. Precipitation was generous and general, maintaining a thrifty condition of ranges over the state. Livestock are doing well.

**Montrose**

We had a good deal of rain the first part of August, with very nice weather following. Our winter range is in poor condition.

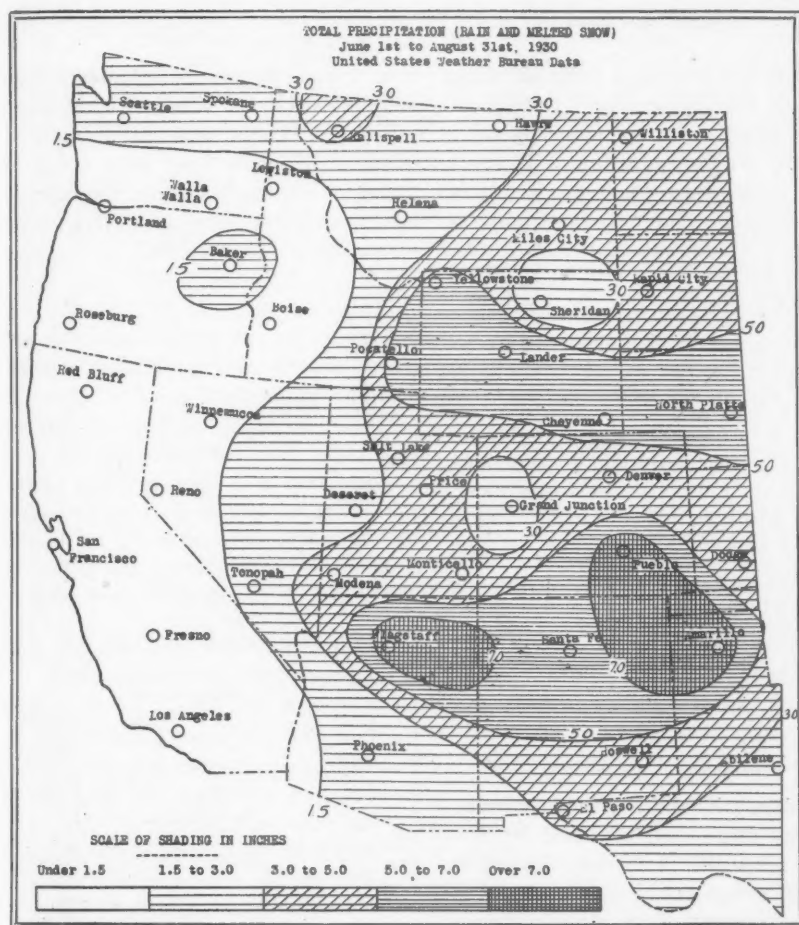
About the same number of lambs will be shipped from this section this fall. About 75 per cent of the crop (a larger number than usual) will reach the markets at Kansas and Denver in fat condition. About half of the ewe lambs will be sold. No contracts have been made on the feeder lambs so far.

Herders and camp tenders are getting from \$65 to \$80 a month.

John B. Allies

(Continued to page 51)

# The Summer Rain Record



## THE SUMMER RAINFALL

THE accompanying table of precipitation totals for the summer, graphically portrayed also on the accompanying chart, shows clearly that drouthy weather has prevailed pretty steadily and generally through the summer over much of the West, though not to any serious extreme in any section. In fact, parts of Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, more especially the mountain areas where the livestock have been foraging, have had summer precipitation totals above the normal. The month of August was comparatively wet in Utah, Nevada, southern Idaho, all but northeastern Wyoming, and eastern Colorado, where the autumn forage and much of the winter forage has been assured by moisture. July was also wetter than usual in parts of Utah, southeastern Idaho, central Wyoming, all of Colorado, and the more elevated northern parts of New Mexico and Arizona. But California, Oregon, Washington and important areas of northern Idaho, most of Montana, northeastern Wyoming, most of western Texas, and parts of the southern portions of New Mexico and Arizona, have been persistently dry all summer and are now approaching the autumn with fair or rather poor range forage prospects.

## EXCESS AND DEFICIENCY OF MOISTURE AT VARIOUS POINTS

Precipitation on Western Livestock Ranges during June, July, and August, 1930, with departures from normal for three months.

	Total Amount	Three Months' Excess or Deficiency
<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
Seattle .....	1.79	-0.87
Spokane .....	2.09	-0.50
Walla Walla .....	0.74	-1.26
<b>OREGON</b>		
Portland .....	0.75	-2.02
Baker City .....	2.07	-0.34
Roseburg .....	0.47	-1.28
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		
Red Bluff .....	0	-0.55
San Francisco .....	T	-0.21
Fresno .....	T	-0.10
Los Angeles .....	T	-0.11
<b>NEVADA</b>		
Winnemucca .....	0.48	-0.65
Reno .....	0.48	-0.28
Tonopah .....	1.72	+0.55
<b>ARIZONA</b>		
Phoenix .....	1.70	-0.39
Flagstaff .....	8.26	+1.92
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		
Santa Fe .....	6.68	+0.94
Roswell .....	4.24	-1.84
<b>TEXAS</b>		
Amarillo .....	8.50	-0.26
Abilene .....	2.79	-4.56
El Paso .....	3.15	-1.12
<b>MONTANA</b>		
Helena .....	1.77	-2.48
Kalispell .....	3.77	-0.26
Havre .....	2.75	-3.20
Miles City .....	3.77	-1.51
Williston, N. D. ....	5.05	-1.74
<b>IDAHO</b>		
Lewiston .....	1.16	-1.55
Pocatello .....	5.18	+2.61
Boise .....	0.98	-0.37
<b>UTAH</b>		
Deseret .....	281	+1.54
Corinne .....	4.29	+2.56
Price .....	4.89	+2.19
Salt Lake City .....	3.03	+0.87
Modena .....	4.01	+1.42
Monticello .....	4.82	+0.29
<b>WYOMING</b>		
Yellowstone .....	5.99	+1.71
Sheridan .....	2.95	-1.22
Lander .....	6.34	+3.97
Cheyenne .....	7.99	+2.73
Rapid City, S. D. ....	4.04	-3.38
No. Platte, Nebr. ....	6.38	-1.97
<b>COLORADO</b>		
Denver .....	3.95	-5.75
Pueblo .....	7.56	+2.44
Grand Junction .....	2.06	-0.02
Dodge City, Kan. ....	3.63	-5.75



# The Special Lamb Convention

Report of the Day's Discussion and Action by Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association on August 23, 1930

A REPRESENTATIVE group of producers, feeders, and packers met in Salt Lake City on August 23 to consider ways and means of improving lamb market conditions. This special lamb conference was arranged for by the executive committee of the National Wool Growers Association when it met on June 30 in Salt Lake. At that time tentative plans for a lamb advertising program were made and in order that members of the organization and associated interests might have opportunity to give expression to their ideas on how the lamb market situation should be met, the August 23rd meeting was called.

Two general phases of the lamb market problem were handled at the convention: First, how to obtain a reasonably uniform rate of delivery of the 1930 lamb crop to the markets, and second, how to broaden the outlet for lamb.

Before discussion of these two topics commenced, President Hagenbarth reviewed the market situation and plead with producers to take action instead of waiting passively for the situation to adjust itself. "The record of lamb shipments and slaughter," he said, "has shown a gradual increase, and this, with other unfavorable conditions, has brought us into a serious situation. It seemed to require something like the present collapse in prices to bring us to a realization of the necessity of action and this too at a time when we are the least prepared. We not only have increased production, but we find a lowering of commodity values of all kinds, and an era of depression and unemployment following the boom days of 1928 and the early part of 1929. Our wool values have been gradually shrinking, and we seem to have been passing through a cycle of disturbing climatic conditions which have reacted adversely to our industry through increased costs and lower net returns for our efforts. However, like the toad which bears a jewel in its head, our present ugly adversity will not have been in vain do we but achieve a con-

sciousness that we can no longer let things drift, but must spring into strenuous action if matters are to be reasonably righted again. We cannot, at this of all times, afford to lie down under the weight of our difficulties. Adversity must make us strongly see the things that must be done in a clear light."

President Hagenbarth placed before the convention the plan suggested by the executive committee to put lamb in its proper place in the diet of the American people, and referred to the results obtained in other advertising campaigns. The ability of wool growers to achieve, he said, had been demonstrated so well in previous undertakings, that any doubts about putting a lamb advertising program over should be dispelled.

The first question up for consideration, that of handling the 1930 lamb crop, was presented by Secretary Marshall.

## Marketing the 1930 Lamb Crop

The data printed below were shown by means of charts and discussed by Secretary Marshall. In brief, they show that the slaughter of lambs born in 1930 will not exceed the number slaughtered from the 1929 crop,—if the same number of ewe lambs are held back for breeding purposes this year as were held in 1928.

Because of the heavy shipment of last year's ewe lambs the ages of the breeding bands this fall will be below par. This means a falling off in the actual value of the collateral behind the loans made by banks and loaning corporations, as well as a larger risk of loss during the winter and spring. If the ewe bands are allowed to go another year without putting in young stock their condition will be hazardous. The financial agencies can prevent this condition and protect their loans by encouraging the holding of suitable ewe lambs this fall. The comparatively low market value of these lambs and the abundance of winter feed in prospect in

most range sections makes this action more attractive and likely to materialize.

The figures also show that the rate at which 1930 lambs have been going to slaughter is somewhat above the requirements for a twelve-months' average rate to use up the supply likely to be marketed.

It also was suggested that the way out of present low prices for lambs was not likely to come as a result of a material decrease in production,—that there is not likely to be a return to the smaller production of a few years ago and because of that it is necessary that active work be done soon to increase the outlet for lamb by establishing its use in the large number of middle western shops and homes in which lamb is now unknown.

## Rates of Marketing Lambs Federal Inspected Slaughter Only (For Comparison)

	1928	1929	1930
January .....	1,150,500	1,150,000	1,225,100
February .....	1,048,400	953,200	1,187,300
March .....	1,015,800	1,006,300	1,358,000
April .....	917,700	1,118,900	1,386,500
May .....	1,015,500	1,201,900	1,370,100
June .....	1,109,400	1,107,800	1,294,500
		6,538,100	7,821,500=
July .....	1,076,300	1,254,800	4.5 % over
August .....	1,196,100	1,298,000	previous
September .....	1,307,422	1,316,900	six months
October .....	1,408,753	1,365,300	20 % over
November .....	1,189,416	1,159,100	same six
December .....	1,052,700	1,091,000	months
		13,488,171	14,023,400

## Lamb Production and Slaughter

The lamb crops of the last three years as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and reported slaughter were as follows:

1928 CROP: 26, 363,000	
(May 1, 1928—April 30, 1929)	
Federal Inspected .....	13,582,000
Other .....	3,393,000
	16,975,000=64.4 %
	of crop
One-half of year's crop, wethers, slaughtered .....	13,181,500
Number ewe lambs, slaughtered....	3,793,500
	16,975,000
Ewe lambs held over.....	9,388,000



## 1929 CROP: 26,441,000

Federal Inspected ..... 14,952,000  
Other ..... 3,738,000

18,690,000=71% of  
crop

1,715,000 head or 10 per cent  
more than from 1928 crop

One-half of crop, wethers,  
slaughtered ..... 13,220,500  
Number ewe lambs, slaughtered..... 5,469,500  
18,690,000

## 1930 CROP: 28,458,000

If: Slaughter all wethers..... 14,229,000  
Hold same number ewes as from  
1928 crop, 9,388,000,  
Then must slaughter, ewe lambs.... 4,841,000

19,070,000

Federal Inspected Slaughter..... 15,256,000  
Average per month..... 1,271,350

## Federal Inspected Slaughter for:

May, 1930 ..... 1,370,144  
June, 1930 ..... 1,294,546  
July, 1930 ..... 1,411,235  
Average ..... 1,358,642

On August 25, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, published its estimate of shipments of lambs from thirteen western states during the last four months of this year. This Bureau estimates that such shipments will be 16 per cent, or 1,200,000 head larger than last year. The Bureau had previously estimated this year's crop as 1,600,000 head larger than last year, which would mean that only 400,000 more lambs will be held in the West to be fed or used for breeding purposes than were held last year.

Should the slaughter of the last four months of this year be 16 per cent above last year, the rate estimated by the Bureau for the total movement, it would mean an average monthly slaughter (Federal inspected) during the remainder of this year of 1,442,800 head. The slaughter in July was 1,411,235 head. It does not seem likely that the packers' facilities for handling lambs and distributing carcasses from September to December will be taxed much more heavily than they have been during the spring and summer months.

The Bureau's idea of feed conditions in the range states is rather surprising and suggests that the extent of holding lambs in the West may have been seriously underestimated. The report includes the statement that "feed produc-

tion and prospective winter range conditions for the thirteen western states as a whole are below last year and much below the average of the past five years." The general opinion among sheepmen is that the promise of feed on the fall and winter ranges, generally speaking, is above average, even after giving consideration to some dry areas in Texas, Oregon and Montana.

At the conclusion of Secretary Marshall's presentation, the meeting was thrown open for general discussion of the question: What can growers, feeders, and packers do to insure delivery of lambs to markets at a reasonably uniform rate?

N. C. Warren of Fort Collins, Colorado, told of the efforts of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association during the past three years to regulate the shipments of fed lambs to market so that gluts might be avoided. He pointed out, however, that attempting to control the time and place of marketing fed lambs was much easier than would be the case with range lambs, on account of the fact that feeders' operations are carried on in a comparatively limited area.

Estimates of what proportion of the ewe lambs would be kept for flock replacements were given by S. Grover Rich for Idaho; M. E. Stebbins, Montana; Floyd Lee, New Mexico; A. A. Johns, Arizona; W. C. Osborn, Colorado; and Mr. Magleby, Utah. They indicated that, with feed conditions permitting, there would be a normal holdover of ewe lambs this fall.

## The Packers' Viewpoint

The need for regulation of shipments from the packers' viewpoint was discussed by Mr. W. A. Netsch of Armour & Co. "The packers," he said, "need a steady flow of product all of the time. Light receipts mean higher prices, but high prices mean a falling off in demand that later has to be bought back with lower prices. It is best to ship range stuff when it is ready. What we need is an 84-pound lamb. A steady flow of that kind of product will create a demand that will be gratifying to all. The markets will absorb a good quantity of lamb at prices reasonably in line with general commodity levels.

"The producers should ask themselves the question: What can we do to cause a more even flow of lambs to market and what can the packer do to assist us? Steady production and the shipment of lambs when they are ready, instead of holding them to be sent to market in bunches, will remedy the greatest evil in the market situation, that of irregularity of supply."

The willingness of packers to cooperate with the producers was reiterated by Mr. Alden B. Swift, vice president of Swift and Company, at the afternoon session. "Our interests are mutual," Mr. Swift declared, "we cannot do well unless you do well. The lamb market situation from the packer's viewpoint was very well handled this morning and anything I might say would be a repetition of what was said then. Swift and Company is ready to do anything we can do. We want to cooperate; it is to our interest to cooperate."

Mrs. Minnie Miller, owner of Thous-and Springs Farm, expressed very tersely the ill effects of vending inferior lamb to consumers, and Mr. R. Brackenbury, of LaJolla, California, formerly a sheep commission man, mentioned the difficulties confronting range men in attempting to regulate shipments or send them to market in a steady flow because all of the lambs are usually ready to be shipped at the same time.

## Broadening the Outlet

Work on the second convention topic, that of broadening the outlet for lamb, was commenced by Mr. M. O. Cullen, who handles the lamb demonstrations financed by the National Wool Growers Association and the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association and supervised by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Mr. Cullen cut up a lamb carcass under the new methods and during the demonstration told of some of the results that have come from this work.

He was followed when the afternoon session opened by Mr. R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, who illustrated by a series of charts the nature and extent of the activities of the Board. He urged that lamb raisers and feeders con-

tinue their efforts to make the country lamb conscious. "I maintain," he said, "that it is not necessary to tell people to eat lamb. If you show them its merits, they will eat it."

Mr. L. T. Wallace of Chicago then pictured, by means of charts, what advertising had done for some food products and the kind of a program that could be put over for lamb. A target was used by Mr. Wallace to illustrate a program of advertising for lamb producers. The bullseye was the housewife and the various circles around the bullseye needing to be hit to make the shooting effective were public eating places, domestic science teachers, retailers, packers and salesmen, members of the National Wool Growers Association and feeders' organizations.

The ground work for effective lamb advertising had been laid, Mr. Wallace said in conclusion, by the demonstration work, and a larger campaign, if started, would gain in strength and power as it proceeded.

#### Expressions by Growers

In the discussion which followed Mr. Wallace's address, comments were made as follows:

Mr. W. P. Wing, secretary of the California Wool Growers Association, objected to a lamb advertising program on the ground that since lambs are raised over the entire country, and not in restricted districts as other foods that have been successfully advertised, such as walnuts, pineapple, etc., all producers would receive the benefit of the advertising that only a few were paying for; in other words, that there would be a lot of "free riding". Also, if effective, the advertising of lamb would mean higher prices, which in turn would mean increased production and another period of depression.

Mr. E. S. Mayer of San Angelo, Texas, representing the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of that state, said that the Texas sheepmen were ready to proceed with the raising of their share of the budget to be used for advertising lamb; that they wanted to work in complete harmony with the National Wool Growers Association.

Mr. J. B. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association and

of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, declared that so far as "free riding" was concerned, a large number of the wool growers had been doing that for many years; that it was time for wool growers to do something except talk in connection with the lamb market situation, and that the proposition to advertise lamb seemed to promise results.

President R. C. Rich of the Idaho Wool Growers Association was convinced that if the other states were going to be able to raise their share of the budget for advertising, Idaho would also rise to the occasion.

Mr. R. E. Sellers, newly elected president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, stated that his organization had already taken steps to collect its quota for the advertising program. Through the efforts of its twenty-two affiliated local associations, pledge cards were being signed by which growers promised to pay direct to the associations, or authorized the collection by commission men of 3½ cents per head on all sheep and lambs marketed, and the consent of the commission men to make the collections had been secured.

Montana wool growers, according to Secretary M. E. Stebbins, were all set ready to go ahead with the collection of the fund for the advertising work, but wanted the other states to join in.

Vice President Ellenwood of the National expressed his desire to support any action the executive committee of the National Wool Growers Association might take on an advertising program, but questioned the desirability of such action and doubted if the necessary money could be raised.

The feeling of the Arizona wool growers was given by T. E. Pollock of Flagstaff as being that of willingness to cooperate fully in an advertising campaign.

Mr. James A. Hooper, secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association, said that the Utah Lamb Week (August 23 to 30) had been arranged to demonstrate to his members just what could be accomplished by advertising, and through the converts made it was hoped to make possible the collection of Utah's proportion of the lamb advertising fund.

Mr. Brackenbury brought out the fact that during periods of depression lamb raisers lost more money than they were now being asked to raise to advertise their product.

The discussion was brought to a close by Dr. V. M. Rastall, nationally prominent industrial engineer, who was asked for his opinion. He said, in part: "If through your advertising you can give a new slant to lamb, you have got the American public interested. You have a product of merit and one that the American public is not fully aware of—a combination offering real possibilities."

No action was taken by the convention on either of the subjects under discussion. Full recognition, however, was given to the opinions expressed by the executive committee at its meeting in the evening after the general conference.

#### The Meeting of the Executive Committee

In the meeting of the executive committee all states were represented except Nevada, Oregon and Washington. Some of the members who were not present at the June 30th meeting when the \$400,000 lamb advertising program was prepared expressed some doubt as to the necessity for the project and as to the possibility of raising such a fund. Other states expressed the completed approval of their growers, for the project, but doubted the practicability of raising the quota as assigned them. A motion by Vice President Ellenwood to reduce the figure to \$50,000 was defeated and a subsequent motion was carried, placing the amount at \$125,000.

On motion of Senator W. D. Candland of Utah, the secretary was instructed to send the following message to President Hoover and Secretary Hyde:

Relative effect drouth and demoralized markets upon western stock raisers, of whom a great many purchase grazing on national forests, the following resolution was unanimously passed August 23 by the executive committee of the National Wool Growers Association:

"Whereas, the livestock industry is suffering from deflation in prices and many stockmen are seriously embarrassed by low returns and high operation costs, and

"Whereas, President Hoover is endeavoring to ameliorate the deplorable condition of the agriculturists and livestock raisers,

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the wool growers in national convention assembled, that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to reduce fees for grazing of live-

stock on the national forests at least fifty per cent for the current and ensuing years."

Stockmen using national forest grazing pay government approximately two million dollars annually, which is increasing about \$200,000 per year under ruling Secretary of Agriculture of January 25, 1927, giving effect this increase. It was claimed that fees then determined were fair under conditions then existing. Present conditions no way comparable those 1927 and consistency of agricultural department as well as public interest fully justifies above request. To date we have found Forestry Bureau unresponsive to reasonableness of this request.

It was also agreed that the officers of each state association should communicate with the Senators of their states to secure support for the reduction of forest grazing fees of 1930 and 1931.

The committee voted to hold the next annual convention at Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Secretary was instructed to work with the various state associations in arranging a suitable series of dates for the state meetings and to set the annual

convention at a proper time during the last half of January. Subsequent to the meeting several members expressed a preference for a December date for the National convention on account of being occupied in state legislatures. Another vote of the executive committee is being taken by mail to determine whether the convention shall be held in December or January.

## Lamb Prices During the Last Three Months

Packers' Buying and Selling Figures and Retail Prices

COMPARISON of prices for live lambs, dressed carcasses, and retail cuts in Chicago and New York has recently been made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for 1929 and the first eight months of this year. The weekly figures since June 1, are given below:

### Prices for Lambs on Foot, Dressed, and Retail in Chicago

Week Ending	Live Lambs 84 lbs. down Good & Choice	Dressed Lamb 39-45 lbs. Good & Choice	Choice Grade (Mostly Credit and Delivery Shops) Retail Price	Good Grade (Mostly Cash and Carry Shops) Retail Price
Aug. 15, 1929	\$13.50	\$27.50	\$28.20	
June 7, 1930	\$12.80	\$21.70	\$24.60	
" 14	12.14	22.50	25.00	
" 15	12.20	22.50	25.00	
" 21	11.78	22.10	24.40	
" 28				
90 lbs. down				
July 1				
" 5	10.95	22.00	24.00	
" 12	10.74	22.40	24.40	
" 16				
" 19	10.74	22.40	24.00	
" 26	9.42	20.50	22.00	
Aug. 1				
" 2	8.78	17.70	20.00	
" 9	9.20	17.00	19.00	
" 16				
" 18	9.26	18.00	20.00	
" 23	9.90			

The Chicago price for live lambs grading good and choice fell from 12.80 cents to 9.90 cents between June 7, and August 23, or 22.6 per cent.

In the same period the Chicago price on the corresponding grade of carcasses fell from 23.15 cents to 19 cents, or 18 per cent.

While this was going on, the Chicago retail prices changed as follows:

For choice lamb, in credit and delivery stores:

Legs dropped from 33.5 cents to 32.5 cents,—3 per cent (They were 37.5 at the last of May).

Loin chops remained steady at 50 cents, where they had been most of this year except for a few weeks at 45 cents.

Rib chops rose from 47.5 cents to 55 cents and then fell to 46 cents.

Stewing lamb remained steady at 20 cents.

For 'good' lamb, in cash and carry stores:

Legs declined from 31 to 27.5 cents,—11 per cent.

Loin chops went from 42.5 to 42 cents.

Rib chops went from 42.5 cents to 40.5 cents.

Stewing lamb went from 14 cents to 12.5 cents.

The Chicago retail prices in cash and carry shops are considerably lower than in the credit and delivery shops. Cash and carry shops lowered their prices slightly more than the credit and delivery stores, but the reduction was very small in proportion to the reduction in the cost of carcasses.

The above table for Chicago shows, on the top line, the same figures for August 15, 1929. The retail prices now are considerably lower than one year ago, the decline after August 15, 1929, having taken place principally in the first months of this year.

### New York Carcass and Retail Prices—Western Dressed Lamb

Week Ending	Choice Carcasses 39-45 lbs.	Retail Prices Choice Grade Cash and Carry Stores				Medium Carcasses 39-45 lbs.	Retail Prices Medium Grades Cash and Carry Stores			
		Legs	Loin Chops	Rib Chops	Stew		Legs	Loin Chops	Rib Chops	Stew
Aug. 15, '29	\$27.40	35-40	69-70	55-65	20-22	\$23.50	32-36	42-55	38-50	10-20
June 7, '30	26.30					24.30				
" 14	24.30					21.80				
" 15	23.70	35-38	55-65	41-55	18-19	19.60	30-32	50-55	35-45	10-18
" 21	24.60					20.20				
" 28										
July 1		34-36	58-65	45-60	16-18		30-34	50-60	40-50	10-18
" 5	24.44					22.00				
" 12	24.30					19.18				
" 16		34-36	58-65	47-52	17-19		30-34	50-60	40-50	10-18
" 19	24.80					20.00				
" 26	21.80					17.30				
Aug. 1		35-39	58-68	48-55	17-18		28-34	50-60	40-50	10-18
" 2	19.00					14.60				
" 9	20.90					15.70				
" 15		27-32	55-60	43-50	12-21		25-32	50-60	40-50	10-18

In New York, as in Chicago, retail prices have not dropped much since June of this year, but they are materially lower than they were one year ago. The price of legs of choice grade in cash and carry shops is now 8 cents or 20 per cent lower than one year ago, loin chops are 14 per cent lower and rib chops, 23 per cent lower.

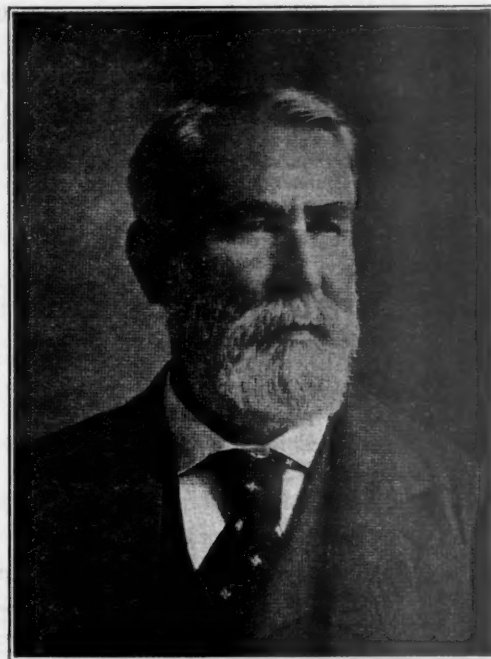


# VIEWS ON THE WOOL FUTURES MARKET

Since this article was prepared a special corporation, known as the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, Inc., has been formed for the purpose of trading in wool top futures. Actual trading will commence on November 1. The corporation will have two classes of memberships: Class "A" memberships will be held by members of the New York Cotton Exchange, and Class "B" memberships, limited to 150, will be held by persons other than members of the Cotton Exchange. Both classes will be entitled to membership rates of commissions on trades in wool top futures, but Class "B" members will not be entitled to trade on the floor. The unit of trading will probably be 5,000 pounds of wool tops, the basic grade beings 64s, with premiums and discounts for higher and lower qualities.

The reaction of wool dealers in Boston to the proposal to set up a wool top futures market is reported as being altogether unfavorable. While indifference on the part of a few has been noted, the majority have expressed their disapproval.

The views of representative growers and associated interests in Texas are contained in this article.



COL. W. L. BLACK

A Charter Member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and Ardent Advocate of a Wool Top Futures Market.

**T**HE hand of Colonel W. L. Black, former resident of Fort McKavett, Texas, and active in the plans for the betterment of conditions in the wool trade, is behind the presentation by a special commission to the New York Cotton Exchange of a proposal that a wool futures market be established in connection with the Cotton Exchange.

The committee, which suggested that a futures market would enable the wool trader to do broader business involving the use of less capital, proposed the establishment of a clearing house in New York to facilitate the adjustment of contracts between members and the creation of a permanent board in Boston.

Colonel Black, who is the only surviving charter member of the New York Cotton Exchange, has given the study of wool a great deal of attention. He has written numbers of articles for the papers in which revealing statements concerning what he calls a lack of effectiveness of

tariffs and other matters have been presented and argued. Colonel Black is eighty-five years old and is one of the most remarkable men in the state of Texas today. A former Confederate soldier, he was once sentenced to be hung as a pirate by the Union forces during the Civil War. His asserted act of piracy consisted of attempting to take, under the laws of warfare, a boat belonging to the Federals.

Mr. Black has not only talked and written about the wool situation but he has taken it up with the leaders in the exchanges of the country.

From the New York Cotton Exchange comes the following letter to Col. Black, signed by John F. Pflieger, chairman of the wool committee:

"Your letters of March 7th and 17th have been turned over to me and I am very much interested in your proposals and various articles. I have just had an interview with Mr. Willingmyre of the

U. S. Department of Agriculture, and he assures me of his cooperation in case we decided to start trading in wool futures.

"As far as I have investigated the matter, should we decide to do this, the chances are that we shall trade in wool tops only, as trading in wools and grease presents some almost insurmountable obstacles similar to what would exist if the New York Cotton Exchange were trading in cotton in the seed instead of ginned cotton.

"Should you dissent from our viewpoint we would be very glad to receive your views concerning the above as we are open to constructive suggestions."

Interviews with ranchmen and business men of San Angelo, Texas, recently brought a difference of opinion as to the value of such trading in futures.

T. A. Kincaid, president of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Texas, gave out an interview several weeks ago

in which he said he believed that such trading would help the market. J. W. White, banker of Mason, also has taken a similar stand. Sol Mayer of San Angelo, official of the Texas Wool and Mohair Company, one of the leading wool men of the state, says: "I don't see why it shouldn't help the wool market to have the general public in the market for wool." He further adds: "It could bring about the recognition of certain standards of wool just as there are accepted standards of cotton today."

D. T. Jones, executive committee member of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, had given the plan no study but welcomed any attempt to aid conditions.

Jax Cowden, cattleman, thinks that the speculation that would result would be of help.

Clint Johnson, vice president of the Central National Bank, San Angelo, said the plan would offer a steady market for wool and the quotations one reads on wool would mean something, as actual records of sales would be kept and published.

Judge James Cornell, attorney for the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, made no comment on the plan, as he had not given it any study but he thinks that Colonel Black is entitled to most respectful consideration as a man of ability and vision. "He has given the wool business long and practical study and what plans he has made and what he has to say are entitled to a hearing, indeed."

J. Miles O'Daniel, secretary of the Wool Growers Central Storage Company, does not think the plan could be worked out. He says that if the plan should work it would only help the speculator and not the producer. He points out that the farmer who raises cotton profits little by the speculation in cotton. He thinks the plan would put wool where cotton is today, "at the mercy of bull and bear pools".

Jess Elrod, ranchman, and a man who handles perhaps more sheep for northern buyers than anyone in the Southwest, thinks that the futures plan offers ranchmen a chance to protect themselves against declines in wool prices by their selling wool on futures and assuring

themselves of a profit. He thinks that with a futures market in the country many ranchmen who have taken a loss might have been protected against it. He believes that there would be a good deal of speculation in wool and that the plan would be of substantial aid.

A. S. Baker, warehouse manager of the Texas Wool and Mohair Company, says that no attempt at future trading in wool has been tried before and he doubts if the plan would work and thinks that future trading in mohair would be easier to accomplish. The attitude of the Boston

wool houses would be hostile to the plan, Mr. Baker believes.

W. I. Marschall, county agent, is unalterably opposed to the plan of wool futures. He says: "That would be the worst possible way to handle wool marketing. Hogs are already handled on a futures market and the producers have little to say in their dealings. The wool futures system would be just another way of aiding Wall Street and is not intended, I believe now, to specifically raise the price level."

S. A.

## The Utah Lamb Week

WITH an idea of determining the value of an advertising campaign, and in order to make lamb popular, in the early part of July it was decided by the Utah State Wool Growers Association to designate August 23 to 30, 1930, as "Lamb Is Delicious" week. They immediately laid plans for a very extensive advertising campaign for that week which would help to make the people of Utah "lamb minded" and "lamb conscious".

The state was divided into fourteen different districts, which took in all of the cities and towns of the state. The following were designated as chairmen in the various districts as mentioned:

Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce—J. H. Manderfield, William M. Neilsen and J. G. King.

Cache (Utah) National Forest Grazing Association—A. D. Allen, Secretary. Manti National Wool Growers Association—James Frost, secretary.

Beaver Pine Creek Wool Growers Association—Clark J. Murdock, secretary.

Provo Chamber of Commerce—D. A. Robertson.

Arizona Strip Wool Growers Association—Jos. T. Atkin, Jr., secretary.

Fish Lake Wool Growers Association—Abe Hansen, secretary.

Uintah Sheep Graziers Association—J. Clive Davis, secretary.

Iron County Wool Growers Association—L. J. Adams, secretary.

American Fork Wool Growers Association—Eugene Nicholes.

Southern Utah Wool Growers Association—Lehi M. Jones, secretary.

Ogden Chamber of Commerce—Reed Warnick.

P. W. Clegg and H. W. Harvey.

These chairmen had charge of from one to fifteen cities and towns, and in all approximately sixty towns were served. Each of the above committeemen was held responsible for his particular district, and a report was requested at least once a week during the pre-campaign period. In this report a program of the work and the development of ideas were furnished the Utah State Wool Growers Association. The office of the Utah State Wool Growers Association in turn issued bulletins once a week giving cross-sections of what all the districts were doing. Letters of encouragement were sent to the district chairmen, and also to members of the committee working in each district. Advertising matter consisting of menu books, lamb charts, lamb streamers, and stickers, was supplied to each district, and in turn the district supplied its towns and cities.

During all this pre-campaign period the newspapers, with news items and editorials, were continually playing the "Lamb Is Delicious" slogan, and the arrangements for the "Lamb Is Delicious" week, and from the time the idea developed until the end of the week there was not a day

that newspapers did not carry something of interest regarding the campaign.

A special appeal was made to the packers and the retailers. In working with the retailers, meetings were held with chain store managers, and splendid co-operation was received from all. They were all desirous of making lamb more popular. A particular appeal was made to the retailers based on the idea that whenever lamb was sold in the state of Utah, the money remained in the state, going back to the wool grower and in turn was again spent with the professions and with the merchandising institutions.

We found very good cooperation among the retailers in reducing the price of lamb so as to make it attractive to the general public. Prices ranged from 24 cents to 32 cents for legs and the choicest chops. Various shops placed different prices on their product.

You will note from the dates that the week was made to include two Saturdays, two big shopping days in the housewife's set-up, and the popularity of the campaign was readily seen as the week approached. The consumption of lamb increased during the pre-campaign period, and from figures we have received during the week itself sales of lamb increased from six to twelve hundred per cent. Many of the cities and towns, and many shops in Salt Lake City were completely sold out of lamb.

In Salt Lake City Mr. William M. Neilsen of the Cudahy Packing Company, Mr. J. H. Manderfield of the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards, Mr. J. G. King, assistant secretary of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. S. Grover Rich were very active and accomplished a splendid piece of work. With the co-operation of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, the Utah Power & Light Company, and the Cudahy Packing Company, electric refrigerators with glass windows were placed in the lobbies of the various theatres displaying the different cuts of lamb, and some of the stores placed very beautiful displays in their windows. The Rotisserie Inn had a very unique display of lamb, showing the various cuts with their proper designation. The retail stores and banks displayed the

#### NEW LOCATION FOR SOUTHDOWN ASSOCIATION

**O**WING to the fact that W. L. Henning, Secretary of the American Southdown Breeders Association, has a fellowship for graduate study at the University of Wisconsin for the coming year, the office of the Secretary will be changed from State College, Pa., to the Dairy Records Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, from September 20, 1930, to July 1, 1931, when the location will again be at State College, Pennsylvania.

"Lamb Is Delicious" banner. The hotels and restaurants featured lamb on their menus. Clubs served lamb and talked lamb during the week, and at the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards where the National Ram Sale was being held, "Lamburger" was sold at the concessions.

Many of the above ideas were carried out in all of the different divisions.

At Ogden lamb was featured in every nook and corner. A four-horse show team of the Ogden Stock Yards paraded the streets of Ogden with an appropriate float, and prizes were given with each purchase of lamb during the week. The new sheep barn was opened during the week with a banquet and appropriate advertising for the "Lamb Is Delicious" campaign.

In northern Utah under the Cache (Utah) National Grazing Association, the banks, retail stores, and restaurants were appealed to, and through advertising, a splendid increase was made in lamb consumption.

Under the Manti National Forest Wool Growers Association, a committee of over a hundred worked out many practical and unique ideas. A regular sheep camp was placed on one of the main streets and served lamb and sourdough bread.

Mr. D. A. Robertson from the southern end of Utah County, by securing the help of the local city clubs, held mass meetings and outings at local resorts, increasing the consumption of lamb far beyond expectations.

The extreme southern part of Utah, the Arizona Strip Wool Growers Association, held banquets at the main hotels, and created considerable sentiment for the use of lamb.

In Sevier County, under the Fish Lake Wool Growers Association, very effective work was done in advertising and very good results were achieved.

In eastern Utah under the Uintah Sheep Graziers Association, towns that had never sold lamb placed it in their butcher shops and through advertising and the splendid assistance of the local newspapers distributed a very appreciable amount of lamb.

In Parowan the Iron County Wool Growers Association developed a very intensive advertising campaign, and during that week the city of Parowan used practically nothing but lamb. This was also true in Tooele under P. W. Clegg, and in Heber City under H. W. Harvey.

The American Fork Wool Growers sold scrip from door to door, good for lamb at the butcher shops. They gave prizes for the best display in the local windows and held banquets, and during the middle of the week they held a mass meeting with approximately six hundred people in attendance, after which the sheepmen played the chicken men a tie game of baseball, and in the evening a banquet and dance, with three hundred in attendance, finished up the day.

The Southern Utah Wool Growers Association received the close cooperation of the motion picture shows and during the week, with each 50-cent purchase of lamb, a free ticket to the movies was given. The cafes and restaurants featured lamb and in every cafe and restaurant the waitress who turned in the greatest amount of lamb orders received a prize of \$5.00 at the end of the week.

Many other unique and useful ideas were developed as a result of which there were probably consumed through the week in the state of Utah over 4,000 lambs, whereas there would probably have been consumed approximately 700 if the advertising campaign had not been staged.

We feel that the advertising campaign is conclusive evidence that more lamb can be used in the intermountain country during a home advertising campaign, and that a substantial increase in price, with a greater demand for lamb, can be had throughout the United States if a national program of advertising is instituted.

J. A. Hooper



## RESULTS OF THE RAM SALE



The Top Pen of Range Rambouillet Rams in the 1930 Sale. Consigned by J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, and Sold to the Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon, at \$45 a head. (Photo: Denver Daily Record Stockman).

**P**RICES in the Fifteenth Annual Ram Sale showed a marked decline from those of last year, which in turn were then reported as being about fifteen per cent below prices paid in the 1928 sale.

There was a good attendance of buyers from all parts of the country, but some of those who have paid higher prices in former sales were absent. The others were in a conservative mood, though as usual, the highest quality offerings elicited rapid bidding and reached figures materially above those paid for really good, but less outstanding rams.

Rambouillet prices suffered most, the average for range rams as shown in the summary being about one-half that of last year. A number of lots of this breed were unsold, failing to reach the low

reserve prices placed by some breeders on their offerings under the rule of the sale that requires reserve bids to be filed and announced at the time the lot enters the ring.

A Rambouillet ram consigned by J. K. Madsen topped the sale at \$1300, with Day Farms Company the purchaser. Other high-selling stud rams in the Rambouillet section were a Bullard ram that went at \$450 to Gilbreath Bros. of Colorado; another Madsen ram that was taken by Montana State College at Bozeman, at \$400; and a ram consigned by Day Farms Company and purchased by Gilbreath Bros. at \$375.

Hampshires furnished the lively part of the sale and were of unusually good average quality. In fact, all breeds show-

ed a material improvement over any previous sale. Although Hampshires sold readily, the prices were materially below those of last year on stud rams. On pens of range yearlings, the average was only \$3.00 below that for 1929, while eight pens of Hampshire ram lambs sold at \$27.32 per head, \$4.00 below last year's average. A Finch stud Hampshire, selling at \$415 to A. T. Spencer of Davis, California, was the high ram for the breed. S. W. McClure sold two of his single studs to Andrew Little, Emmett, Idaho, at \$380 and \$265; and a Mt. Haggin Land & Live Stock Company ram went at \$360 to M. M. Sultey of Center, Colorado.

The Suffolks again furnished the high priced ram of the mutton breeds when an



The High-Selling Pen of Range Rams in the Hampshire Division. Consigned by the Mt. Haggin Land & Live Stock Co., Anaconda, Montana, and Purchased by Cook Sheep Co., De Il, Montana, and Coffin Bros., Yakima, Washington, at \$63 a head. (Photo: Denver Daily Record Stockman).

imported yearling sold at \$425.00 by J. H. Patrick to R. E. Allen of Provo, Utah. Patricks also sold a Suffolk ram to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho, at \$375 and one to F. C. Olford, Ft. Collins, Colorado, at \$325. Another Suffolk consigned by the Canadian Pacific Railway brought \$210 from Auguste Nicolas of Montrose, Colorado.

There was little demand for stud rams of the long-wool breeds, though five pens of Lincoln yearling range rams, mainly from Oregon flocks, made an average of \$20.00 per head.

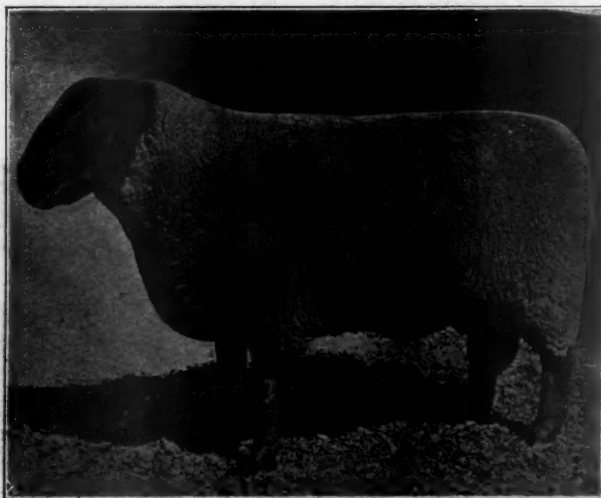
Cumbias, Corriedales, and Panamas fell below last year's figures materially. The Corriedales were not quite of such high average quality as last year, though the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station's Cumbias, and the Panamas of Laidlaw and Brockie were well developed and uniform in appearance. Romeldales were entered in the sale for the first time, the twenty-four head consigned by A. T. Spencer of California selling at the same figure as the Panamas. First-cross Lincoln-Rambouillet yearlings were not in such strong demand as last year, though clearance was made. The drop of \$10.00 in the average price is partly accounted for by the fact that some of the lots in this class were not so highly developed as in other sales.

The mutton breeds and crossbred types had a wide distribution. In the Rambouillet range rams, the sales went largely to southwestern sections, New Mexico taking a considerable proportion of the offerings. Arizona range men were present at the sale, but had previously made extensive purchases from Montana flocks.

On the whole it was apparent that the price decline effected by the buyers was more severe than has occurred in either the lamb or wool markets. The low prices are likely to result in the curtailment of numbers of rams available for future years, though the older breeders feel confident that next year will see a stronger demand. The summary presented above shows the average prices for each of the various breeds.

## Average Prices by Breeds Compared with 1929

	1929		1930	
	No. Sold	Av. Per Head	No. Sold	Av. Per Head
<b>RAMBOUILLETS:</b>				
Single stud rams .....	61	\$208.27	44	\$159.77
Stud rams in pens .....	118	65.15	127	41.71
Range rams .....	461	43.00	429	22.46
<b>HAMPSHIRE:</b>				
Single stud rams .....	33	213.33	35	161.43
Stud rams in pens .....	48	69.53	30	45.00
Range yearlings .....	438	39.88	300	36.43
Ram lambs .....	124	31.79	209	27.32
<b>COLUMBIAS:</b>				
Range rams .....	14	155.00	10	25.00
<b>CORRIEDALES:</b>				
Stud rams .....	9	119.40	12	63.25
Range rams .....	30	64.66	18	31.00
<b>LINCOLNS:</b>				
Stud rams .....	14	169.65	.....	.....
Range rams .....	93	48.69	122	19.87
<b>SUFFOLKS:</b>				
Stud rams .....	15	386.66	34	115.70
<b>PANAMAS:</b>				
Range rams .....	47	85.63	50	46.00
<b>ROMELDALES:</b>				
Range rams .....	.....	.....	50	46.33
<b>CROSS-BREDS:</b>				
Lincoln-Rambouillets				
Range rams .....	213	43.07	131	33.35
Suffolk-Hampshires				
Yearlings .....	37	50.67	50	42.00
Ram lambs .....	99	37.75	40	25.00



The \$425 Suffolk, Top for that Breed, Sold to R. E. Allen, Provo, Utah, by J. H. Patrick & Son. (Photo: Denver Daily Record Stockman).

# Prices, Sellers and Buyers in the Sale

## RAMBOUILLETS

Price Per Head

Price Per Head

Sold by Wm. Briggs & Son, Dixon, California—	
Lot 1, 1 stud ram to King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....	\$ 200
Lot 2, 5 stud rams to D. T. Hanks, San Angelo, Tex.....	29
Sold by Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah—	
Lot 3, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colo.....	200
Lot 4, 1 stud ram to J. B. Millard, Stoner, Colo.....	75
Lot 5, 5 stud rams to Cunningham Sheep Co, Pendleton Ore.....	61
Sold by Bullard Bros., Woodland, California—	
Lot 6, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colo.....	300
Lot 108, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colo.....	450
Lot 8, 5 stud rams to W. A. Mabey, Bancroft, Idaho.....	50
Lot 9, 5 stud ewes to L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah.....	52
Lot 10, 10 range rams to L. U. Sheep Co, Dickie, Wyo.....	26
Sold by W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 12, 1 stud ram to Mrs. Julia M. Erekson, Kamas, Ut.....	150
Lot 13, 1 stud ram to Wm. L. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah.....	75
1 stud ram to J. R. Mins, San Angelo, Texas.....	40
Lot 15, 1 stud ram to L. U. Sheep Co, Dickie, Wyo.....	50
Lot 16, 15 range rams to Breece-Prewitt Sheep Co., Coolidge, N. M.....	20
Lot 17, 20 range rams to Wright Bros., Upton, Utah.....	21
Sold by Clark & Co., Twin Falls, Idaho—	
Lot 18, 1 stud ram to Wm. L. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah.....	50
Lot 19, 5 stud rams to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton Ore.....	41
Lot 20, 25 range rams to Glead Bros., Lima, Mont.....	20
Sold by P. A. Clark, Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 21, 1 stud ram to Edward Sargent, Chama, N. M.....	75
Lot 22, 1 stud ram to Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.....	65
Lot 23, 5 stud rams to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton Ore.....	32
Sold by Coiner Bros., Hansen, Idaho—	
Lot 24, 1 stud ram to Jos. Marx, Roosevelt, Utah.....	30
Lot 26, 5 stud rams to Breece-Prewitt Sheep Co., Coolidge, N. M.....	37
Lot 27, 25 range rams to Joe Saval, Elko, Nevada.....	20
Sold by A. R. Cox, Woodland, California—	
Lot 28, 1 stud ram to S. F. Rigby, Salt Lake, Utah.....	75
Lot 29, 1 stud ram to L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah.....	100
Lot 30, 5 stud rams to D. T. Hanks, San Angelo, Tex.....	35
Lot 109, 5 stud rams to L. U. Sheep Co., Dickie, Wyo.....	36
Sold by Day Farms Co., Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 31, 1 stud ram to LaSal Livestock Co., LaSal, Ut.....	170
Lot 32, 1 stud ram to King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....	125
Lot 33, 1 stud ram to W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt Pleasant Utah.....	350
Lot 34, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colo.....	375
Lot 35, 5 stud rams to W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.....	132.50
Lot 36, 19 range rams to King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....	25
Sold by Gillett Sheep Co., Castleford, Idaho—	
Lot 37, 1 stud ram to W. A. Coiner, Hansen, Idaho.....	100
Lot 38, 1 stud ram to Breece-Prewitt Sheep Co., Coolidge, N. M.....	75
Lot 39, 5 stud rams to Thos. Adamson & Sons, Pleasant Grove, Utah.....	28
Lot 40, 25 range rams to Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N. M.....	20
Sold by E. S. Hansen & Sons, East Garland, Utah—	
Lot 41, 6 stud rams to Glead Bros., Lima, Montana.....	25
Sold by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah—	
Lot 42, 1 range ram to Wm. Briggs, Dixon, Calif.....	75
Lot 42, 3 range rams to J. B. Millard, Stoner, Colo.....	40
Lot 42, 6 range rams to H. Stanley Coffin, Yakima, Wash.....	30
Lot 42, 13 range rams to John E. Aagard, Provo Ut.....	24
Lot 42, 1 range ram to P. A. Clark, Parowan, Utah.....	40
Lot 43, 15 range rams to Breece-Prewitt Sheep Co., Coolidge, N. M.....	21
Sold by George A. Lowe, Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 44, 1 stud ram to John H. Seely & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	100
Lot 45, 5 stud rams to Cunningham Sheep Co, Pendleton Ore.....	31

Sold by McIntosh & Son, Mt Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 46, 21 range rams to Glead Bros., Lima, Mont.....	17
Sold by John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 47, 1 stud ram to Day Farms Co., Parowan, Ut.....	1300
Lot 48, 1 stud ram to Mont. State Col., Bozeman, Mont.....	400
Lot 49, 1 stud ram to S. F. Rigby, Salt Lake, Ut.....	120
Lot 50, 1 stud ram to J. P. Gray, Nampa, Idaho.....	125
Lot 51, 5 stud rams to L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah.....	60
Lot 52, 25 range rams to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Ore.....	45
Sold by Magleby & Sons, Monroe, Utah—	
Lot 53, 5 stud rams to Edith Crass, Crowhead, Wyo.....	34
Sold by Manti Live Stock Co., Manti, Utah—	
Lot 54, 5 stud rams to Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N.M.....	26
Lot 55, 25 range rams to E. M. Otero, Los Lunas, N.M.....	21
Sold by L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 56, 1 stud ram to LaSal Livestock Co, LaSal Ut.....	160
Lot 58, 1 stud ram to King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....	150
Lot 59, 1 stud ram to J. P. Gray, Nampa, Idaho.....	75
Lot 60, 5 stud rams to King Bros., Laramie, Wyo.....	30
Lot 61, 24 range rams to Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N.M.....	20
Sold by Wm. Marsden, Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 62, 1 stud ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Ore.....	50
Lot 63, 25 range rams to Parley Bennion, Cokeville, Wyo.....	15.50
Sold by C. D. Mickelson, Gunnison, Utah—	
Lot 64, 1 stud ram to John K. Madsen, Mt Pleasant, Ut.....	175
Lot 66, 5 stud rams to B. H. Robison, Aurum, Nevada.....	34
Lot 67, 25 range rams to Joe Saval, Elko, Nev.....	19
Sold by Wm. Millar, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 68, 1 stud ram to C. F. Montgomery, Salt Lake Ut.....	75
Lot 69, 1 stud ram to J. B. Millard, Stoner, Colo.....	100
Lot 70, 10 stud ewes to Strong Bros., Ft. Collins, Colo.....	25
Lot 71, 24 range rams to Jos. C. Hatch, Mt. View, Wyo.....	17
Sold by Robt. F. Miller, Davis, California—	
Lot 72, 5 stud rams to Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N.M.....	20
Sold by Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 75, 1 stud ram to J. R. Mins, San Angelo, Texas.....	75
Lot 76, 1 stud ram to Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Mont.....	85
Lot 77, 10 range rams to Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colo.....	26
Sold by F. J. Nielson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 79, 1 stud ram to Thos H. Cook, Ftn. Green, Ut.....	60
Lot 80, 5 stud rams to LaSal Livestock Co., LaSal, Ut.....	36
Lot 81, 24 range rams to Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N.M.....	19
Sold by L. B. Nielson, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 82, 1 stud ram to A. H. Anderson, Salt Lake, Ut.....	80
Lot 83, 5 stud rams to Big Horn Cattle Co., Cowdrey, Colo.....	35
Lot 84, 13 range rams to D. A. Robertson, Provo, Ut.....	20
Lot 84, 12 range rams to T. J. Oldroyd, Provo, Ut.....	20
Sold by North Canyon Sheep Co., Salt Lake City, Utah—	
Lot 110, 12 range rams to A. Bertagnole, Salt Lake, Ut.....	27
Lot 85, 13 range rams to A. D. Livingston, Manti, Ut.....	29
Sold by Noyes & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 86, 15 range rams to Breece-Prewitt Sheep Co., Coolidge, N. M.....	17
Sold by Bert E. Peterson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 89, 5 stud rams to Honore Dusserre, Price, Utah.....	25
Sold by John H. Seely & Sons Co., Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 93, 1 stud ram to J. E. Pixton, Murray, Utah.....	50
Lot 97, 5 stud rams to D. T. Hanks, San Angelo, Texas.....	40
Lot 98, 20 range rams to Hyrum Seely, Castle Dale, Ut.....	23
Lot 99, 5 range rams to W. A. Mabey, Bancroft, Idaho.....	41
Sold by C. E. Sime, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 100, 1 stud ram to J. Alfred Ririe, Magrath, Alta.....	35
Lot 101, 14 range rams to Glead Bros., Lima, Mont.....	23
Sold by Chas. H. Truscott, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 102, 1 stud ram to J. Alfred Ririe, Magrath, Alta.....	75
Lot 103, 10 range rams to Wright & Bros., Upton, Utah.....	23
Sold by U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho—	
Lot 104, 5 stud rams to Breece-Prewitt, Coolidge, N.M.....	100



	Price Per Head
Sold by University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois—	
Lot 105, 1 stud ram to Coiner Bros., Hansen, Idaho.....	300
Lot 106, 1 stud ram to Univ. of Ida. Moscow, Ida.....	175
Sold by Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—	
Lot 113, 2 stud rams to Morris H. Ellison, Layton, Utah	50

**HAMPSHIRE**

Sold by J. E. Ballard, Weiser, Idaho—	
Lot 220, 1 stud ram to Auguste Nicolas, Montrose, Colo.....	\$190
Lot 201, 1 stud ram to John Brockie, Arco, Ida.....	55
Lot 202, 1 stud ram to John H. Peterson, Malad, Ida.....	95
Lot 378, 1 stud ram to C. L. Wood, Rifle, Colo.....	60
Lot 379, 1 stud ram to J. D. Dobbin, La Grande, Ore.....	95
Lot 203, 5 stud rams to Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyo.....	30
Lot 204, 5 stud rams to C. E. Blackmer, Cortez, Colo.....	26
Sold by L. L. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho—	
Lot 207, 1 stud ram to Eureka Land & Livestock Co., Eureka, Nev.....	100
Lot 208, 25 range rams to R. L. Taylor, Bancroft, Ida.....	42
Sold by Frank Brown & Sons, Inc., Carlton Oregon—	
Lot 210, 25 range lambs to B. H. Robison, Aurum, Nev.....	24
Lot 211, 25 range lambs to J. W. Thornley, Kaysville Utah.....	24
Sold by Deer Lodge Valley Farms Co., Anaconda, Montant—	
Lot 267, 25 ram lambs to Wm. Fitzpatrick, Grand Junction, Colo.....	23
Lot 268, 25 ram lambs to E. M. Otero, Los Lunas, N.M.....	25
Sold by H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho—	
Lot 213, 1 stud ram to A. T. Spencer, Davis Calif.....	415
Lot 214, 1 stud ram to M. M. Sultey, Center, Colo.....	130
Lot 215, 1 stud ram to Edward Sargent, Chama, N. M.....	185
Lot 216, 1 stud ram to Auguste Nicolas, Montrose, Colo.....	175
Lot 217, 1 stud ram to W. L. Blackwell, Simpson, Nev.....	150
Lot 219, 25 range rams to Utah Constr. Co., Ogden, Ut.....	40
Sold by Heber Hampshire Club, Heber City, Utah—	
Lot 220, 15 ram lambs to Breece-Prewitt Sheep Co., Coolidge, N. M.....	16
Sold by Knollin-Hansen Co., Soda Springs, Idaho—	
Lot 222, 25 range rams to Thos. Adamson & Sons, Pleasant Grove, Utah.....	30
Lot 223, 25 range rams to McClure & Rudy, Cortez, Colo.....	35
Sold by S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho—	
Lot 224, 1 stud ram to Andrew Little, Emmett, Ida.....	265
Lot 225, 1 stud ram to Andrew Little, Emmett, Ida.....	380
Lot 226, 1 stud ram to W. L. Blackwell, Simpson, Nev.....	205
Lot 227, 1 stud ram to F. Meaker, Montrose, Colo.....	155
Lot 228, 1 stud ram to Andrew Little, Emmett, Ida.....	200
Lot 230, 25 ram lambs to H. F. Dangberg L. & L. S. Co., Minden, Nev.....	29
Sold by Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—	
Lot 231, 1 stud ram to Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore.....	255
Lot 232, 1 stud ram to F. Meaker, Montrose, Colo.....	150
Lot 233, 1 stud ram to A. S. Adams, Am. Fork, Ut.....	200
Lot 234, 5 stud rams to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N.M.....	55
Lot 235, 21 range rams to McClure & Rudy, Cortez, Colo.....	38
Sold by Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 236, 1 stud ram to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N.M.....	165
Lot 237, 1 stud ram to R. Jorgenson, Livingston, Mont.....	150
Sold by Mount Haggin Land & Live Stock Co., Anaconda, Mont—	
Lot 238, 1 stud ram to Robt. MacIntosh, Rifle, Colo.....	140
Lot 239, 1 stud ram to Univ. of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.....	200
Lot 240, 1 stud ram to Kamas-Oakley Hamp. Club, Kamas, Ut.....	135
Lot 241, 1 stud ram to M. M. Sultey, Center, Colo.....	360
Lot 242, 1 stud ram to Sibbett & Tingy, Wayan, Ida.....	140
Lot 243, 5 ram lambs to Knollin-Hansen Co., Soda Springs, Ida.....	70
Lot 375, 5 range rams to E. O. Selway, Dillon, Mont.....	72.50
Lot 245, 20 range rams to Wm. Fitzpatrick, Grand Junction, Colo.....	47
Lot 244, 13 range rams to Cook Sheep Co., Dell Mont.....	63
Lot 244, 12 range rams to Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, N.M.....	63
Lot 246, 25 range rams to McClure & Rudy, Cortez, Colo.....	36
Lot 247, 25 ram lambs to J. R. Allen, Draper, Utah.....	40
Sold by J. Nebeker & Son, Stockton, Utah—	
Lot 248, 1 stud ram to Auguste Nicolas, Montrose, Colo.....	65
Lot 249, 1 stud ram to J. F. White, Walden, Colo.....	55
Lot 250, 5 stud rams to John Brockie, Arco, Idaho.....	44
Lot 251, 25 range rams to John Papoulas, Vernal, Ut.....	36
Lot 252, 25 range rams to E. J. Jeremy, Salt Lake, Ut.....	41

	Price Per Head
Sold by Straloch Farm, Davis, California—	
Lot 253, 1 stud ram to Eureka Land & L. S. Co., Eureka, Nev.....	80
Lot 254, 1 stud ram to Eureka Land & L. S. Co., Eureka, Nev.....	85
Lot 255, 5 stud rams to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N.M.....	45
Sold by Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho—	
Lot 256, 1 stud ram to W. T. Leighton, Boise, Ida.....	195
Lot 257, 1 stud ram to Robt. MacIntosh, Rifle, Colo.....	125
Lot 258, 1 stud ram to J. D. Dobbin, LaGrande, Ore.....	75
Lot 259, 1 stud ram to Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, Ida.....	125
Lot 260, 1 stud ram to S. W. McClure, Bliss, Ida.....	85
Lot 261, 25 range rams to Wm. Coleman, Heber City, Ut.....	35
Lot 262, 25 ram lambs to J. M. McEwen, Riverside, Ore.....	26
Sold by Wood Livestock Co., Spencer, Idaho—	
Lot 265, 25 range rams to Wright Bros., Upton, Ut.....	31
Lot 266, 24 range rams to Samuel S. Stillman, Sugar Sta., Ut.....	35

**COLUMBIAS**

Sold by U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho—	
Lot 303, 5 stud rams to Bertagnole Bros., Salt Lake, Ut.....	51
Lot 303, 5 stud rams to John Spiers, Ogden, Ut.....	50

**CORRIEDALES**

Sold by Corriedale Incorporated, Longmont, Colorado—	
Lots 304-5-6, 3 stud rams to J. M. McEwen, Riverside, Ore.....	40
Sold by Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—	
Lot 309, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colo.....	80
Lot 310, 1 stud ram to W. L. Blackwell, Simpson, Nev.....	75
Lot 311, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colo.....	70
Lot 312, 4 stud rams to LaSal Livestock Co., LaSal, Ut.....	52.50
Lot 318, 18 range rams to J. M. McEwen, Riverside, Ore.....	31
Sold by U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho—	
Lot 314, 1 stud ram to J. Alfred Ririe, Magrath, Alta, Canada.....	75
Lot 314, 1 stud ram to J. Alfred Ririe, Magrath, Alta, Canada.....	125
Lot 314, 8 range rams to J. M. McEwen, Riverside, Ore.....	37.50

**COTSWOLDS**

Sold by Tracy W. Hess, Farmington, Utah—	
Lot 316, 4 range rams to T. J. Lewis, Provo, Ut.....	21

**LINCOLNS**

Sold by Dick Kiger, Corvallis, Oregon—	
Lot 319, 25 range rams to L. J. Love, Grand Junction, Colo.....	18
Lot 320, 25 range rams to Ray R. Moore, Salt Lake, Ut.....	17
Lot 321, 22 range rams to Alma Blackham, Moroni, Ut.....	17
Sold by Dave M. Waddell, Amity, Oregon—	
Lot 328, 25 range rams to Austin Bros. Ass'n., Salt Lake, Utah.....	23
Lot 329, 25 range rams to Roy R. Moore, Salt Lake, Ut.....	24

**SUFFOLKS**

Sold by James Bowman, Guelph, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 330, 1 stud ram to L. W. Clough, Rifle, Colo.....	130
Lot 331, 1 stud ram to L. E. Nelson, Murray, Ut.....	70
Lot 332, 1 stud ram to L. E. Vivian, Rawlins, Wyo.....	50
Lot 333, 1 stud ram to Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....	70
Lot 334, 1 stud ram to H. E. Holbrook, Salt Lake, Ut.....	105
Lot 335, 5 stud rams to Wm. Coleman, Heber City, Ut.....	40
Sold by Canadian Pacific Railroad Supply Farm, Tilley, Alta., Canada—	
Lot 336, 1 stud ram to Auguste Nicolas, Montrose, Colo.....	210
Lot 337, 1 ram lamb to W. S. Hatch, Pocatello, Ida.....	130
Sold by Frank L. Hudson, Lander, Wyoming—	
Lot 338, 1 ram lamb to L. E. Vivian, Rawlins, Wyo.....	120
Sold by University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—	
Lot 340, 1 stud ram to Andrew Little, Emmett, Ida.....	225
Sold by J. J. & G. A. Parkinson, Guelph, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 342, 1 stud ram to Leo Johnson, Grantsville, Ut.....	65
Lot 343, 1 stud ram to Andrew Little, Emmett, Ida.....	90
Lot 344, 1 stud ram to Frank L. Hudson, Lander, Wyo.....	180
Lot 345, 1 stud ram to W. S. Hatch, Pocatello, Ida.....	75
Lot 346, 1 stud ram to H. E. Holbrook, Salt Lake, Ut.....	105
Lot 347, 5 stud rams to Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....	50
Sold by J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton, Canada—	
Lot 348, 1 stud ram to F. C. Olford, Ft. Collins, Colo.....	325
Lot 349, 1 stud ram to Frank L. Hudson, Lander, Wyo.....	225
Lot 350, 1 stud ram to Griswold Livestock Co., Elko, Nev.....	160



"Leader", the Yearling Rambouillet Ram that Topped the Sale at \$1300. Consigned by J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, and Sold to Day Farms Co., Parowan, Utah. (Photo: Denver Daily Record Stockman).



The Top Single Stud Hampshire Ram Consigned by H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho. Sold to A. T. Spencer, Davis, California, at \$415. (Photo: Denver Daily Record Stockman).

	Price Per Head
Lot 351, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.	375
Lot 352, 1 stud ram to R. E. Allen, Provo, Utah.....	425
Lot 354, 5 stud rams to L. E. Nelson, Murray, Ut.....	70
<b>ROMNEYS</b>	
Sold by Knollin-Hansen Co., Soda Springs, Idaho—	
Lot 355, 7 range rams to Gleed Bros., Lima, Mont.....	25
<b>ROMELDALES</b>	
Sold by Romeldale Ranch, Davis, California—	
Lot 358, 4 range rams to John L. Sevy, Salt Lake, Ut....	48
Lot 359, 20 range rams to Fernandez Co., San Mateo, N. M. ....	46
<b>SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE</b>	
Sold by Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho—	
Lot 369, 15 ram lambs to Wm. Coleman, Heber City, Ut.	21
Lot 368, 25 ram lambs to John Papaulas, Vernal, Ut....	28
Sold by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—	
Lot 370, 25 range rams to Utah Constr. Co., Ogden, Ut....	50
Lot 374, 15 ram lambs to John G. Condas, Park City, Ut.	28
Sold by Dave M. Waddell, Amity, Oregon—	
Lot 376, 10 range rams to E. M. Otero, Los Lunas, N.M.	43

## LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS

	Price Per Head
Sold by Day Farms Co., Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 360, 24 range rams to Jeter Arnold, Fowler, Colo.....	32
Lot 361, 25 range rams to Jeter Arnold, Fowler, Colo.....	32
Sold by W. S. Hansen Co., Collinston, Utah—	
Lot 362, 22 range rams to D. H. Adams, Layton, Ut.....	34
Sold by Wood Live Stock Co., Spencer, Idaho—	
Lot 364, 25 range rams to Jeter Arnold, Fowler, Colo.....	32
Lot 365, 15 range rams to J. M. McEwen, Riverside, Ore.	38
Lot 366, 10 range rams to J. M. McEwen, Riverside, Ore.	38
Sold by Eugene Patriok, Salt Lake City, Utah—	
Lot 383, 10 range rams to Gleed Bros., Lima, Mont.....	30
Lot 384, 30 range rams to Gleed Bros., Lima, Mont.....	40

## PANAMAS

Sold by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—	
Lot 372, 1 stud ram to Andrew Little, Emmett, Ida.....	90
Lot 373, 5 stud rams to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N.M.....	52.50
Lot 357, 10 range rams to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N.M.....	51
Lot 356, 25 range rams to Utah Constr. Co., Ogden Ut.	47

**THE OREGON RAM SALE**  
PRICES better than expected were realized on August 18 at the fourth annual ram sale held by the Oregon Wool Growers Association at Pendleton.

As at most state sales, prices were quite low on the small number of stud rams offered, but pens of range rams brought higher prices than had been forecasted. Some of the prices were as follows:

<b>Hampshires:</b>	
10 single stud rams, average per head . . . . .	\$52.50
90 range rams in pens of ten head . . . . .	32.00
<b>Rambouillets:</b>	

11 single stud rams, average per head . . . . .	43.81
40 rams in pens of five head range rams in pens of ten head . . . . .	30.62
13.00	
<b>Suffolk-Hampshires:</b>	
25 yearlings, average per head . . . . .	40.00

## COLORADO HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS ORGANIZE

THE Western Colorado Hampshire Sheep Breeders Association has recently been formed. It is composed of breeders of purebred Hampshires in Montrose and Delta counties. They ex-

pect to improve their flocks by carefully culling and selecting their breeding stock and feel that there is much to be gained through cooperation.

Interest in purebred Hampshires has been growing in this section for some time. The quality of the foundation flocks is good and the demand for the surplus rams has exceeded the supply. The business is growing and by holding to a high standard, the breeders hope to keep the demand for their stock just a little ahead of what they have to offer.

The new breeders' association will have headquarters at Delta, and Sidney J. Artt will act as secretary.



## Oregon Lambs and Market Requirements

**I**N what way can the type of lambs being produced by sheepmen of western Oregon be so modified as to better suit the market demand and bring more profit to producers? This is the question concerning which facts were sought and substantial answers found in investigations recently completed by H. A. Lindgren and E. L. Potter of the Oregon State Agricultural College, as reported in Experiment Station Bulletin 265, dealing particularly with farm flocks.

While western Oregon lambs topped the market in May and June the investigators found, few were good enough, owing to natural feed conditions to do so after July 1. Lambs marketed after July 15 met competition of range stuff and declining markets. The milkfat lamb of Easter time usually brings a fancy price, the study shows, and fat lambs weighing from 60 to 80 pounds are "toppers." The requirements of west coast markets, including Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles are essentially the same.

With lamb prices usually highest in the early spring months, it was found, there is a field for marked improvement in western Oregon for production of early lambs to meet market requirements. Forty-seven per cent of the lambs sold were unfinished, bringing \$1.85 per hundred less than fat lambs. Lambs that were too heavy made up 9.1 per cent and brought \$2.75 less per hundred, while seven per cent were long tailed and bucky bringing \$2.50 less than good lambs. Four per cent of the lambs were scrubs, being penalized \$4.14 per hundred pounds.

San Francisco and Los Angeles were found to offer desirable outlets for Oregon lambs with Portland, also, absorbing a large number.

Owing to the distance from western Oregon farms to Chicago it was found the Chicago market is not satisfactory. Some 3000 carefully sorted lambs shipped to Chicago were followed through to destination. They were on the road nine days and shrunk seven pounds each or about 10 per cent. On arrival more than 50 per cent had to be put in the feed lot for reconditioning.

An outlet for feeder lambs of western Oregon is a problem as yet, there being no satisfactory market. Buyers discriminate severely against off-type and off-quality lambs on a crowded market but largely overlook these objections when the supply is small and the demand keen, the study reveals.

Careful sorting of lambs at the shipping point is an important factor in getting top prices. Coos County lambs which were carefully sorted topped the Portland market during May and June last along with lambs from the Mt. Adams district in Washington. This would indicate that careful sorting would increase the percentage of lambs produced in western Oregon that bring the top price, thus increasing the return to the producer.

"There is no product that depends more on its condition to obtain top prices than does lamb. Not only must it be in proper condition, but it must weigh 60 to 80 pounds at the market. This weight yields a carcass of 30 to 40 pounds, which best suits the retailer's needs, for the reason that such a carcass will produce cuts of a size that fit the requirements of the average family.

"There comes a time in the lamb's life," the bulletin states, "when it does not get enough milk for its needs and soon thereafter changes, becoming paunchy, and the fleece takes on a bedraggled appearance. A lamb is seldom at its prime more than a week or two. Two of the biggest problems in connection with lamb marketing are, first, to be able to detect when this change is about to take place and, second, so to manage that the lamb reaches the desired weight at that time then get him quickly to market."

As a means of producing a lamb that better fits the market requirements the following program is recommended for western Oregon:

"1. The lambs must come early so that the bulk of them will be about 30 days ahead of the grass. This will make it possible to mature the lambs within the season of good grass.

"2. In order that the lambs may come at the proper time it is necessary to flush the ewes prior to the breeding season. If the ewes are flushed the lambs will not only come earlier but there will be more lambs and they will come more nearly at the same time. Rape or clover or any other green crop that may be ready when the ewes are to be bred affords the best means of flushing. Where green pasture cannot be provided, grain is the best substitute. Since the feed is usually quite dry at breeding time a satisfactory crop of early lambs cannot be expected without flushing.

"3. Before and after lambing time the ewes must be so managed that they will produce an abundance of milk. This frequently requires supplemental grain feeding before and during the lambing period and until the time the grass is good enough to maintain it.

"4. The lambs must be marketed as soon as they are fat and of the proper weight. This means selling a few at a time. Successful marketing hinges on this point. It is rare that more than 50 per cent of any crop of lambs are of the proper weight and finish for the market at any one date, even though each lamb may be market topper at some time during the season. Normally the lambs must be topped out at least every two weeks beginning as soon as the first are ready and extending to the time when the grass begins to dry. Those then remaining, if any, must be put on clover, rape, or grain and kept for such time as may be necessary. Under these conditions the grower cannot wait for the buyer but must see that his lambs are sold when they are ready.

"5. The flocks must be kept free from disease and parasites.

"6. Overstocking must be avoided. Feed must be abundant especially from the beginning of lambing until the lambs are marketed.

"7. The flock must be of good breeding. There are several suitable breeds, but in any case it is necessary to breed lambs of the blocky, fast growing, easy fattening type."

—W. L. Teutsch.



# The Cost of Feeding Lambs in Northern Colorado

By R. T. Burdick, Associate Economist, Colorado Agricultural College

THE summer of 1930 witnesses a waiting game between the range sheepmen and the men who fatten lambs. In response to the prevailing pessimism of the times, both feel that the other will win in the end.

As the editor of the National Wool Grower so well stated the case in the July, 1930, issue: "Mutual understanding of each other's problems is necessary." The more information available as to the real situation, the better can men decide upon their own course of conduct.

The Department of Economics and Sociology of the Colorado Agricultural College has been conducting a detailed study of farming in the northern Colorado irrigated area since 1922. This study includes quite a few men who feed lambs. The area is famed for its lamb feeding industry. We have detailed records available as to the costs and returns from lamb feeding for the first seven years of this study and have preliminary records available for the season 1929-30.

Table I gives the average results from lamb feeding secured each year for the first seven years starting with the feeding season of 1922-23. The purchase cost on the range is given both per hundredweight and per head. The freight and receiving expenses include in most cases freight paid to the river. There was some variation in this cost due to the point of origin of the lambs and the method of purchasing.

In 1922, 57 per cent of the lambs fed were purchased on the basis of the 'freight paid to the river' being included in the purchase cost. The other 43 per cent had freight charges after purchase that amounted to 61 cents per hundredweight purchased. Putting all lambs for that year together resulted in only 19 cents per head freight charges, which is an understatement, as the purchase cost on the range included some freight costs. In 1926-27 the two records available were for lambs that were purchased at Denver without freight paid to the river. These lambs were sold partly in Denver and the total marketing charges were less than normal. Considering these two years in

with the others, the seven-year average freight and receiving expenses amounted to 42 cents per head, or the equivalent of 67 cents per hundredweight purchased.

Feed, death loss, paid interest, marketing, other cash costs, water charges, corral and equipment, man labor, horse labor and overhead charges are each shown separately for each year. The total of these costs per head of lambs sold is shown on line 16. They amounted to \$5.35 per head as a seven-year average. The cost per 100 pounds of gain is shown on lines 25 and 26. Feed cost an average of \$11.25 and all other costs amounted to \$8.43 or a total of \$19.68 per 100 pounds of gain. The length of the feeding period was 135 days or about four and one-half months. The necessary spread or margin between cost per hundredweight on the range and sale price to break even was \$2.28. The actual margin was an average of \$2.95 or a seven-year profit per hundredweight of 67 cents, which was 61 cents per lamb sold.

every year. Fourteen men who fed a total of 62,712 lambs were included in these records in 1925-26 when the average loss per head was \$2.45. Only two of these men had complete costs of lamb feeding in 1926-27 and these two men fed a total of 1204 lambs.

Then on top of this the 1929-30 record dealt these men another bitter blow. Fourteen feeding records were secured again that season. Preliminary calculations are available at this time from eight of these farms. These eight men purchased lambs at \$11.61 per hundredweight on the range. The lambs weighed 66 pounds each, cost \$7.66 per head and had 57 cents per head freight and receiving expenses. The death loss was 2.23 per cent or 18 cents per head sold. Feed cost \$3.17 per head for a 145-day feeding period. The lambs gained 28.2 pounds, selling at 94.2 pounds for \$9.57 per hundred or \$9.02 per head. All costs other than feed amounted to \$2.40 per head or a total cost per head of \$5.57 including feed.

Table I.—Average Yearly Costs and Returns from Lamb Feeding in Northern Colorado.

		1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Yearly Average
Purchase fall of .....	1922								
Days on feed .....	112	150	142	130	135	150	129	135	
Number of records .....	9	14	13	14	2	6	4		
1. Average number of lambs purchased .....	1399	1445	1465	1905	602	1499	2236	1508	
2. Weight at purchase, pounds .....	65.6	58.48	63.09	70.4	57.0	60.22	67.02	62.83	
3. Cost per cwt. on range .....	\$12.13	\$11.47	\$11.56	\$13.09	\$12.92	\$12.00	\$12.06	\$12.13	
4. Purchase cost per head .....	7.71	6.71	7.29	9.22	7.36	7.23	8.08	7.62	
5. Freight and receiving expense per head .....	.19	.36	.58	.47	.12	.44	.57	.42	
Feeding costs per head sold:									
6. Feed .....	2.36	2.79	3.03	3.23	2.25	3.32	2.96	3.06	
7. Death loss (2.7 per cent average) .....	.14	.28	.23	.28	.18	.20	.24	.22	
8. Paid interest .....	.22	.24	.26	.29	.22	.24	.18	.24	
9. Marketing .....	.67	.69	.57	.55	.58	.48	.89	.60	
10. Other cash .....	.03	.02	.06	.20	.04	.05	.19	.08	
11. Water .....	.04	.04	.08	.05	.26	.03	.08	.08	
12. Corral and equipment .....	.14	.10	.11	.13	.27	.22	.10	.15	
13. Man labor .....	.30	.32	.33	.27	.31	.32	.24	.30	
14. Horse labor .....	.10	.19	.15	.11	.14	.10	.10	.12	
15. Overhead .....	.09	.08	.09	.08	.06	.11	.07	.08	
16. Total feed and other costs .....	4.28	5.08	6.37	5.71	4.23	6.01	5.57	5.35	
17. Total cost per head, including purchase .....	11.99	11.74	13.66	14.93	11.59	13.24	13.65	12.97	
18. Average sale weight, pounds .....	87.19	86.06	91.47	98.00	89.17	92.04	91.23	90.02	
19. Average gain, pounds .....	23.59	27.58	26.38	22.60	32.17	31.82	24.21	27.19	
20. Necessary sale price to break even (cwt.) .....	\$13.75	\$13.64	\$14.94	\$16.07	\$12.99	\$14.38	\$14.96	\$14.41	
21. Necessary margin, per cwt. .....	1.62	2.17	3.35	2.98	.07	2.38	2.90	2.98	
22. Average sale price per cwt. .....	14.20	15.82	18.33	19.44	15.23	15.55	16.23	16.08	
23. Actual margin per cwt. .....	2.07	4.15	3.77	.85	2.36	3.55	4.17	.61	
24. Profit per head, including all receipts .....	.39	1.70	.86	2.45	2.04	1.09	1.15	.61	
25. Feed cost per 100 pounds gain .....	10.00	10.11	13.85	14.51	6.99	13.01	12.23	11.25	
26. Other costs per 100 pounds gain .....	8.14	8.13	8.60	10.76	6.16	8.88	10.78	8.43	
27. Total costs per 100 pounds gain .....	18.14	18.24	22.45	25.27	13.15	18.89	23.01	19.68	
28. Alfalfa fed per head, pounds .....	161	205	202	183	151	229	128	181	
29. Corn fed per head, pounds .....	80	85	62	71	32	89	42	65	

A farmer who consistently fed during these seven years would show a profit as an average for the seven years. The sad thing from the individual farmer's point of view is the fact that he did not feed

Adding the purchase price of \$7.66 per head, they cost \$13.23 per head at the market, showing a loss of \$4.21 per head.

In view of the claims and counter claims that have been made concerning

the 1929-30 feeding season, it might be worth while to observe how it compared to the average of the previous seven years. The 1929-30 lambs cost \$11.61 per hundredweight on the range compared to the seven-year average of \$12.13. They weighed 66 pounds compared to 62.83 pounds. They were fed 145 days compared to 135 days. They gained 28.2 pounds compared to 27.19 for the average. They gained .19 pounds per day compared to .20 for the average. They used \$3.17 worth of feed compared to \$3.06 for the average. Feed cost \$.1125 per pound gain which was exactly the average. Feed cost 2.19 cents per day. The average was 2.27 cents. Death loss was 2.23 per cent compared to 2.7 per cent as the average. The sale price was \$9.57 per hundredweight while the average was \$15.08. I believe that most impartial observers will conclude from the above figures that the sale price was the only cause of loss. The market went against them. Their loss was not due to paying excessively high prices for feeder lambs, as compared with previous years. Feed costs were not excessive. Gains were close to normal, but sale prices for fat lambs were disastrous.

Reviewing the eight-years' record, one point is discouragingly obvious. The season of 1929-30 lost as much money as a farmer could have made in total for the previous seven years, providing he had fed a uniform number of lambs each year for the eight years. Actually that is an optimistic view of the situation as more men fed lambs and more lambs were fed per farm during seasons when losses were secured.

In these figures no credit has been allowed for the manure. It is difficult to find how much manure has been produced per lamb. Probably close to one-quarter of a ton per lamb season, which would give a value at current prices of about 25 cents per head. This could be used as an estimated measure of the increased income per head for the eight years which was due to the value of manure produced.

Colorado Station Bulletin 353 shows that a majority of the irrigated crops grown in this area did not make a profit. It has been the general belief that crops in this region that paid their cost of pro-

duction were satisfactory, as the real money from farming would come from feeding the surplus to lambs or cattle. As a matter of fact both crops and livestock should be subjected to the closest scrutiny. If either fails to show a profit, something needs adjustment. But to raise either one at a loss, and expect the other to pay the bill, may be asking too much. So in the case of feeding lambs, it is rather risky to consider that the profit is satisfactory when it is limited to the value of the manure produced. What is needed is a balanced type of farming with both crops and livestock. Such a system of farming should show a profit as a whole, but also each branch of it should show a profit, as measured by the income secured.

The above summary of past results in feeding lambs in northern Colorado is interesting as far as it goes. The practical feeder wants to know how it can help him in planning for the future.

There are three outstanding problems that affect any future feeding season. First is the problem of what price one can afford to pay for lambs? Second, what will it cost to feed and fatten the lambs? And third, what will the lambs sell for? These three problems are interwoven so it is at times difficult to see them separately and analyze the situation. Let us start with the second, what will it cost to fatten lambs in 1930-31 in northern Colorado?

The seven-year average as given in Table 1 shows that feed cost 11.25 cents per pound of gain and other listed costs of feeding were 8.43 cents per pound of gain, or a total of 19.68 cents per pound of gain. That means that the 27.19 pounds of gain cost \$5.35 per head. The two most important feeds were alfalfa and corn. The average feed of 181 pounds of alfalfa at the \$12 per ton average price, cost \$1.09 per head. The average feed of corn, namely, 65 pounds per head, at the \$1.56 per hundredweight average price, amounted to \$1.01 per head. A change of \$1 per ton in the price of alfalfa hay will change the necessary margin by 10 cents per hundredweight. A change of 10 cents per hundredweight in the cost of corn will change the necessary margin by 7 cents per hundredweight. This of course is based on the assumption that the average

amounts of 181 pounds of alfalfa and 65 pounds of corn are fed per head. If these amounts are changed, the results will be different. For example, when cheap barley is used in place of corn, feeding costs will be reduced. The other feeds used amounted in total to only 96 cents per head fed. Variations in the price of these miscellaneous feeds would have less effect upon the final cost unless they were fed to replace corn.

The value of the lambs purchased will affect the cost of death loss and of paid interest. I see no reason for greatly modifying any of the other listed cost items such as marketing, water, corral, man and horse labor, or overhead.

Alfalfa hay prices vary more than the prices for any other feed. However, under the conditions at present existing in the northern Colorado irrigated area, few farmers are able to produce alfalfa for much less than \$12 per ton. Consequently, when the price drops to \$7 per ton, as it sometimes does, the result is that a farmer may show a profit from feeding cheap hay to his lambs; at the same time he has a loss on his farm of about \$5 per ton on the alfalfa that he raised. The total result for his farm operations will be reduced by this loss.

For this reason in estimating the probable cost of feeding in 1930-31, let us use feeds at the average as shown for the seven years in Table 1. The farmer who buys considerable alfalfa or corn at prices different from the averages of \$12 per ton and \$1.56 per hundredweight can adjust his calculations accordingly.

Table 2 shows the estimated results of buying lambs at prices varying from \$5 to \$10 per hundredweight on the range. Average costs are entered for all items except death loss and paid interest.

Line 19 shows the necessary sale price per hundredweight to break even. Line 20 shows the necessary margin for a 135-day feeding period. For example, if lambs weighing 62.83 pounds are purchased on the range at 7 cents per pound, fed 135 days with the average costs and gains as found during the seven years, 1922 to 1928 inclusive, then they should sell for \$10.62 per hundredweight as fat lambs, or a margin of \$3.62 to break even. Similarly, lambs purchased for 5 cents per



pound on the range should sell for \$9.16, or a \$4.16 margin.

These calculations should be looked upon as a starting point for the individual farmer. Heavier feeder lambs, greater freight charges, shorter periods of feeding, different methods of feeding, all will affect the result.

The range men who study this table will note by comparing lines 1 and 19 what price fat lambs must sell for, so that the purchasers of their range lambs can break even at average costs, providing they pay prices between five and ten cents per pound on the range.

In the same way feeders can determine what they must get for fat lambs, once they have paid some definite price for their feeders.

Beyond that point the question of what

the probable market price for fat lambs will be, looms with a big question mark.

Will lambs sell for \$8 to \$9 per hundred-weight in 1931? Well, they did in 1930.

Table II.—Effect of Variation in Cost of Feeder Lambs Upon Costs and Necessary Margins

	7-YEAR Average						
	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
1. Days on feed.....	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
2. Cost per cwt. on range.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00	\$10.00	\$12.19
3. Weight at purchase, pounds.....	62.53	62.53	62.53	62.53	62.53	62.53	62.53
4. Purchase cost per head.....	3.14	3.77	4.40	5.03	5.65	6.28	7.62
5. Freight and receiving exp. per head.....	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42
Feeding cost per head:							
6. Feed.....	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06
7. Death loss 2.7 per cent.....	.19	.11	.13	.15	.16	.18	.22
8. Paid interest.....	.11	.12	.14	.16	.18	.20	.24
9. Marketing.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
10. Other cash.....	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
11. Water.....	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
12. Corral and equipment.....	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
13. Man labor.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
14. Horse labor.....	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
15. Overhead.....	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
16. Total feed and other costs.....	5.10	5.12	5.16	5.20	5.23	5.27	5.35
17. Total cost per head, including purchase.....	\$ 8.24	\$ 8.89	\$ 9.56	\$10.23	\$10.88	\$11.55	\$12.97
18. Average sale weight, pounds.....	90.02	90.02	90.02	90.02	90.02	90.02	90.02
19. Average gain, pounds.....	27.19	27.19	27.19	27.19	27.19	27.19	27.19
20. Necessary sale price to break even, per cwt.....	\$ 9.16	\$ 9.87	\$10.61	\$11.37	\$12.09	\$12.83	\$14.41
21. Necessary margin, per cwt.....	4.16	3.87	3.62	3.37	3.09	2.83	2.28
22. Feed cost per 100 pounds gain.....	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
23. Other costs per 100 pounds gain.....	7.51	7.58	7.73	7.87	7.99	8.13	8.43
24. Total costs per 100 pounds gain.....	18.76	18.83	18.98	19.12	19.24	19.38	19.68

## NEBRASKA FEEDERS PROPOSE CONTRACT FOR LAMB FEEDING

THE following form of contract for a joint grower-feeder arrangement for fattening lambs was proposed following a meeting on August 18 of one hundred lamb feeders in the vicinity of Scottsbluff, Nebraska:

This contract made and entered into this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1930, by and between \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, hereinafter called the grower and \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, hereinafter called the feeder.

Witnesseth, that the said grower does hereby sell to the feeder \_\_\_\_\_ lambs at a price to be determined as hereinafter set forth, and agrees to deliver to the feeder the above described lambs, free and clear from all encumbrances, together with state and federal inspection certificates showing lambs clean from all diseases, f.o.b. cars at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1930, or as soon thereafter as cars can be secured from the railroad company. The lambs are to be separated from the ewes and placed in \_\_\_\_\_ stockyards at \_\_\_\_\_ twelve hours off feed and water before weighing. The lambs are to be weighed with dry fleece the same day that they are loaded. All lambs weighing under 45 pounds or over \_\_\_\_\_ pounds not accepted on this contract. All bums, cripples, locos, bucks, sore mouth, burry or wrinkled body lambs, sick and long tailed lambs not taken on this contract. The said lambs are to average in weight \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, allowing three pounds under or three pounds over to determine the average.

The feeder agrees to pay for said lambs a price which shall be determined as follows: there shall be deducted from the price per pound that the feeder receives for said lambs at some public market at what is commonly known as The Missouri River points as fol-

lows:  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound plus freight from range point of loading and the amount remaining after deducting said amount of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound plus freight on original weight shall be the price per pound to be paid for weight of lambs when received at railroad points on the range as hereinbefore provided. For example, based on a 50-cent freight rate if the fattened lamb sells for ten cents per pound on the market there shall be deducted from said sales price per pound the sum of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound plus freight leaving as the purchase price of the lamb five cents on weight of the lamb when received at shipping point on the range.

The purchase price for said lambs shall become due and payable when the same are sold on the market as hereinbefore set forth and in case all the lambs purchased under this contract are not, when fattened, sold on the market at one time the price shall become due and payable on the part of the lambs sold at that particular time plus death loss on the entire band up to that date, settlement to be made on average weight of the entire band when received.

For the purpose of securing the grower for his purchase price the feeder, shall on demand, make, execute and deliver to the grower a chattel mortgage securing payment under the terms of this contract, it being however, expressly understood and agreed that the feeder is given the right and privilege of placing a first and prior mortgage on the lambs for the amount of freight on said lambs and two dollars (\$2.00) per head for additional feed, which said mortgage for freight and additional feed shall be prior to the mortgage to secure the purchase price to the grower.

As the lambs are shipped to market they shall be shipped for joint account of the feeder, grower and any bank or institution that may have financed the feeder for freight and feed and the proceeds shall be remitted to such bank or institution for distribution between the grower, the feeder and such mortgagee.

In addition to certificates of health, inspection, etc., the grower shall furnish to the feeder at time of receiving the lambs

all proper, necessary and convenient certificates from county officers, registrars, etc., showing that said lambs are free and clear of all encumbrances.

The feeder covenants and agrees that he will take and receive said lambs as hereinbefore set forth, that he will look after feeding and caring for said lambs in a good and husbandlike manner and use all due diligence and precaution to see that same are properly fed and cared for. It being understood that the feeder is to use his best judgment and discretion as to the proper time for selling said lambs and is not to be held liable for error in judgment as to market conditions.

If in the judgment of the feeder it is desirable to ship to any market instead of some Missouri River point then the grower shall bear two-thirds and the feeder one-third of the additional freight and feed expense east of the Missouri River.

It is understood and agreed that the grower shall have the right and privilege at any time during suitable hours, to inspect the lambs covered by this contract while the same are being fed by the feeder and that the feeder will, on demand by the grower, give the grower such information as may be necessary to enable the grower to locate said lambs and inspect the same, and shall, prior to the shipment of the lambs to market, notify the grower by telegram of such shipment.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands in duplicate the day and date first above written.

Grower.

Feeder

The contract was drafted and presented to the feeders by T. C. Halley and W. J. Stafford, Scottsbluff; William Ledingham, Mitchell; Math Schumacher,



Minatare; W. R. Preston, Morrill; O. F. Cooke, Morrill, and R. E. Moore, Mel-beta.

[Report of the meeting at which this contract was endorsed was printed under the heading, "Sheep Feeders Ask That Growers Bear Portion of Risks." On the face of the contract it would appear that the growers would assume all of the risk.—Editor.]

#### SHALL THE GROWER FEED HIS OWN LAMBS?

**A**T the recent meeting of the Colorado Wool Growers' Association held in Salida, among many other interesting phases of the business discussed, was the necessity of keeping the great mass of feeder lambs off the central markets this fall. It was unanimously agreed that the only way to do this would be for every grower to feed and fatten his own lambs that are not carrying sufficient flesh for the killers.

Conditions have been aggravated by the refusal of professional lamb feeders to make any future contracts for lambs this year, thereby forcing all feeder lambs on to the markets during October and November. If the grower does not avoid this "glut" it would be little less than disaster in which he would receive "nothing flat" for his lambs. In the past feeder lambs have brought prices satisfactory to the grower and he did not feel the need of getting the last dollar out of this lamb crop but this condition is past and he now feels the necessity of not only stabilizing his business but also the need of the handsome profits made by the lamb feeder in the past ten years. Like many other businesses, lamb feeding has an occasional bad year but over a period of years it has been a good business.

The expense of a car of feeder lambs shipped to market as feeders, by the grower, bought by the lamb feeder, finished and returned to market fat, shows about \$75.00 per car in excess of the expense incurred by the grower feeding the same car of lambs until fat and sending them to market. In this estimate feed and freight are considered equal in each case—\$75.00 per car, unnecessary expense, occurs in the duplication of commission both for the selling and buying,

also duplicate yardage and the "feed in transit" charge. In the final analysis, all these expenses must be paid by the grower.

There is nothing very difficult in the feeding of lambs. The writer raises about 1800 lambs every year and feeds about 1300. He raises his own corn, barley, and oats and finds by experience the lambs fatten very fast where they are on the same side of the fence with the grain. The barley and oats are harvested as hay; the corn is fed in the field. It costs about \$1300.00 to raise feed enough to fatten 1300 lambs or \$1.00 per head. Five shipments of these lambs fed this way topped the market last year. There never was a more propitious time for the grower to try his hand at feeding a bunch of lambs than this year. The price of feeder lambs is so low there is no further chance for decline while there are all kinds of grain and hay at a very low price.

The cooperative plan of marketing our wool is a success—let's stabilize our lamb business! If the professional lamb feeders want our lambs they can come over to our ranch and put their feet under our table and we will talk it over with them! Delta, Colo. —W. E. Schoolfield.

#### CURTAILING PRODUCTION

**T**HE 1930 lamb crop had too many tail end lambs.

If every sheep raiser in the United States would breed his ewes for 20 or 21 days, then take his bucks out, he would eliminate the drag ends which lamb so slowly, and lamb production would be cut by 2,200,000 lambs.

In the average band of 1000 ewes, 90 per cent will lamb in the first 20 days, 10 per cent will drag along for another 20 or 30 days. This drag end always takes one or two extra men and the cost of these lambs is all they are worth. They are small, seldom fat, and mostly sell as culls and feeders anyway. After being in the feed lots they come back to market the following June and again compete with our early western lamb.

If every sheepman would follow this system consistently, the cost of production would be reduced, the amount produced cut, and the quality of our good

lambs raised to where we will make good profits in 1931.

The time to start is this fall. Our trouble now is overproduction. Here is one way we can all stay in the business and yet cut the lamb production for next year at least over two million lambs with no loss of profits to the sheepman.

Dixon, Mont.

Howard Nye

#### FROM A CANADIAN WOOL GROWER

**I**HAVE been a subscriber to the National Wool Grower for a number of years, and when our subscription has run out for short periods have missed it like the early morning cup of coffee when I fail to get it during lambing season.

I am not sure that you will be interested in hearing from your neighbors in the North, but hope so.

Range conditions here have been about as varied as it is possible for them to be the last few years. Up until this year most of the sheep, cattle and horse outfits have been running on free range in this part of Alberta, the land being owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Last spring the land was thrown open for lease at about six cents per acre. The range here is prairie land, fairly well watered by lakes and irrigation ditches; the feed mostly grass.

Last winter and the preceding one were about ideal for the range man. During the winter of 1928 and 1929, there was a scarcity of snow and most range men had to cut ice to water the sheep until January. Very little feed was used and the sheep were in good condition in both winters for lambing, usually about May 1.

This season has been dry, very little rain, but enough early in the spring to get a fairly good growth of grass on the prairie.

Wool is shipped to the Canadian Wool Growers Association, on a five-year contract, at a six-cent advance.

Fat lambs are quoted at Calgary at 7½ to 8 cents per pound off cars.

Prospects look bad to most of us, but we are hoping things will pick up, since the election here went strongly Conservative, and protective.

Duchess, Canada

—Jack Canuk

# WOOL SCOURING TESTS FOR GROWERS

Selecting Representative Samples for Scouring—Nine Years' Work of the  
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

J. M. Jones, Jay L. Lush\*, and S. P. Davis  
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

**B**ECAUSE of the importance of the sheep and wool growing industry in Texas, it is the aim and purpose of the Agricultural and Mechanical College to extend every possible aid to those thus engaged. One way to do this is to find methods for improving the character and quality of Texas-grown wool and to assist growers in applying these methods.

In the purchase of wool, the well qualified buyer looks for a number of characteristics, including (1) fineness, (2) length, (3) character, (4) uniformity, (5) soundness, (6) elasticity, and (7) yield. Of these, fineness, length of staple, and yield are probably the most important. Accurate estimation of yield is important since even a small error in estimating the clean yield of a clip is a serious blunder. If the shrinkage of a particular clip is over-estimated by the buyer, the producer is the loser, while if it is under-estimated, the purchaser suffers the loss.

Bearing on the importance of estimating shrinkage, the following excerpt is quoted from the Daily News Record, May 28, 1922, with reference to the marketing of Texas wools:

"Notable variations are found in the estimates of shrinkages made by different members of the trade. Naturally those who have bought are disposed to estimate the clean cost lower than those who either failed or were not interested enough to secure a share of the offerings. Some of the large buyers estimated the shrinkages of the best wools at 58 to 61 per cent—other estimates were much higher, so high in fact, as to indicate that the heavy shrinkages were attached to the high priced wools."

## The Problem

The main problem, as we view it in Texas, is that of ascertaining the particular characteristics in Texas wools preferred or demanded on the part of the manufacturers in general, and of then imparting this information to the growers to the end that a more desirable or, if you please, a more merchantable wool clip will ultimately result, so far as that is possible without a distinct increase in the cost of production.

To this end a wool and mohair grading and scouring plant was established in the Experiment Station of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College by the 36th State Legislature, July 1, 1919. This undertaking was given the undivided support of the Executive Committee of the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association of Texas, the consensus of opinion among the more progressive members of the industry at that time being that such a source of information would not only give the producers a check on the grades and shrinkages of their respective clips as estimated and paid for by buyers, but that as a result of the proper patronage of such a plant by the growers, an increased knowledge of the grades and shrinkages of wool would naturally follow.

While the average shrinkage of Texas wools has been found by the wool scouring plant to be approximately 61 per cent, there is nevertheless a rather wide range in the shrinkage of fleeces produced under varying range conditions. For example, fleeces from fine wool sheep handled in areas where the soil is loose and sandy have in numerous instances shown shrinkages ranging from 65 to 70 per cent, and in certain isolated instances even higher. The important factors tending to influence the shrinkage in such instances are sand and dirt. Many representative samples of wool from southwestern Texas have shown shrinkages ranging between 56 and 58 per cent, yet reliable tests reveal that Texas wools shrink on the average at the present time about 61 or 62 per cent. Estimating clean or scoured fine staple wool as having a value of 75 cents per pound, a 10-pound fleece shrinking 60 per cent would have a clean value of \$3.00 while a 65 per cent shrinkage fleece of similar weight would have a clean value of only \$2.63, or a difference of 37 cents per fleece in favor of the lighter shrinking one.

The representatives of the larger wool

dealers who have for years purchased large accumulations of Texas wools, enjoy a distinct advantage over those engaged in the production of wool in that they have (in many instances, at least) been able to ascertain the shrinkages of the larger clips produced in a particular region by receiving private reports on them from the scouring plants year after year. We do not condemn the dealers for obtaining this information. It displays good business judgment on their part. However, on the other hand, no source for such information was within the reach of the wool growers of Texas before the establishment of the wool grading and scouring plant at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

During the nine years that the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station wool scouring plant has been in operation, approximately 1300 samples, aggregating nearly 53,000 pounds showing an average shrinkage of 61.03 per cent, have been scoured for producers in 58 Texas counties.

Estimating the 41,300,000 pounds of Texas wool produced annually as having a shrinkage of 61 per cent, the total amount of clean wool would be 16,107,000 pounds. An error of one per cent either way on the part of buyers would result in a gain or loss to the wool growers of Texas of 413,000 pounds of scoured wool, worth at the present time about 70 to 75 cents per clean pound.

Furthermore, the scouring records at the plant have revealed considerable regional variations that had not hitherto been apparent. For instance, Val Verde County, with approximately 400,000 sheep producing around eight pounds of wool per head, or 3,200,000 pounds annually for the county, has sent more than 17,000 pounds of samples for scouring, the average shrinkage of which was only 58.35 per cent. These scouring tests have, according to statements by leading wool growers of Val Verde County, had

\*Now on the staff of the Iowa State College.



their influence in lowering the estimated shrinkage of the wool produced in that county approximately five per cent, which means for that county alone a saving of some \$112,000 annually, based on a price of 70 cents per pound for clean wool. No doubt other West Texas counties have gained a similar benefit since, as shown by the accompanying table of the estimated shrinkages of Texas wools for the years 1914 to 1929 inclusive, compiled from the Annual Wool Review of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, there has been a pronounced decline in shrinkage of Texas wools since 1925.

#### Texas Wool Shrinkage

YEAR	Raw Wool Produced (pounds)	Aver. Wt. Per Fleecce (pounds)	Per Cent Shrinkage
1914	8,643,000	5.8	64
1915	9,280,000	5.8	63
1916	10,250,000	5.7	63
1917	10,045,000	7.0	65
1918	11,250,000	7.0	67
1919	14,288,000	7.2	67
1920	17,600,000	7.0	65
1921	18,000,000	7.7	65
1922	19,300,000	7.2	65
1923	19,700,000	7.4	63
1924	22,223,000	7.9	63
1925	24,960,000	8.0	65
1926	27,297,000	8.1	62
1927	32,675,000	8.5	61
1928	35,591,000	8.4	61
1929	41,300,000	8.5	61

It will be observed from the above table that the estimated shrinkage of Texas wools as shown in the Annual Wool Review of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers for the years 1926-29 respectively is in very close agreement with the average shrinkage of 61.03 per cent secured during the years 1921-1929 inclusive at the Texas wool scouring plant in the scouring of thousands of pounds of samples.

#### Drawing Samples for Scouring Tests

The question, "What amount of wool constitutes a representative sample and how may it be fairly and impartially drawn?" immediately presented itself when the scouring plant was ready to start operations. No definite answer was then available. Accordingly, a set of empirical rules for sampling were drawn up as best we then knew and were made available to those Texas flockmasters who wanted to make full use of the scouring plant in getting all possible information

about their wool. In instructing the wool growers as to the fairest method of sampling, we advised them to separate rams, wethers, aged or mature breeding ewes, and yearlings, and then to run the separate groups through the "chute," cutting every fifth, tenth, twentieth, fiftieth or hundredth sheep, depending upon the size of the flock, into the sampling pen or group. This method was followed in certain instances, but was found to be impractical in the great majority of cases on account of congestion in the headquarters shearing corrals, coupled with the rush of routine involved in the shearing of a large flock of sheep. The average flock owner is willing to select a representative sample, but usually his general shearing is seriously interrupted by any attempt to resort to the "cut chute" method.

#### The Reliability of Sampling

In the studies which the Texas Experiment Station has conducted on questions relating to the shrinkage of wool and mohair, the question of how closely the shrinkage of a sample would represent the shrinkage of the whole clip came to the front very early in these studies and has continued to receive considerable attention. This has been particularly true in the shrinkage tests which have been conducted for growers throughout the state where they have sent in a sample of their wool for scouring and grading and have been advised what the grade and shrinkage of that sample was. Naturally the question of how close the shrinkage of that sample was to the shrinkage of their entire clip has been very important for them as well as for us. A large number of individual fleeces have been scoured from the sheep at the Ranch Experiment Station. In some cases we have obtained the shrinkages on as many as six fleeces from the same sheep. These data have made possible a study of the reliability of a shrinkage test upon a relatively small sample of wool.

It may be stated at the outset that provided the method of sampling is truly random, that is, that there is no definite bias toward selecting fleeces with a higher or lower shrinkage than the average, the reliability of a sample depends upon just two things:—the size of the sample and

the amount of variation in the shrinkage of different fleeces in the same flock. Also, it is the absolute and not the relative size of the sample which bears on its accuracy. That is, a twenty-five fleece sample is just as accurate for a 10,000-sheep flock as it is for a flock of only 1,000 sheep. To secure a given degree of accuracy, one needs a certain number of fleeces or a certain number of samples representing these fleeces rather than a certain percentage of the clip. The hitherto unknown factor in the question of the reliability of the shrinkage test was the amount of variation in shrinkage to be expected in the average Texas flock or in any specified flock of fine wool sheep.

One of the first things we did after the scouring plant had been operating long enough to furnish a reasonable amount of accurate data was to find out how much variation in shrinkage might ordinarily be expected, and also to estimate how much this would be in the most uniform flock which could possibly exist. The flock from which these data came was a flock of high grade Rambouillet sheep consisting of both B and C types, but with the C type somewhat predominating. The shrinkage figures in this phase of the study were taken entirely from ewe fleeces. The entire fleece was scoured and the shrinkage thus obtained was treated as a unit. Five hundred eighty-seven fleeces, which consisted of wool ordinarily known as six months' wool, but which in the case had varied from about five to seven months in growth, being, however, the same for each group at each season, are included in this study with additional data upon one hundred twenty three fleeces of approximately twelve months' growth from sheep of the same flock.

Stripped of technical language, the findings boil down to about these:

1. Most fleeces of course had a shrinkage somewhere near the average shrinkage of the flock.
2. The variation among them can best be understood from the fact that one-sixth of all fleeces had shrinkages at least five per cent higher than the average for that season's clip and another one-



sixth had shrinkages at least five per cent lower than the average for that year's clip.

3. Another way of picturing the average amount of this variation in shrinkage is to realize that practically half of



"C" type Rambouillet ram No. T. S. 41, bred by Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Sonora, Texas. In 1926 this ram produced 16.7 pounds grease wool, with clean yield of 6.5 pounds, the shrinkage thus being 61 per cent.

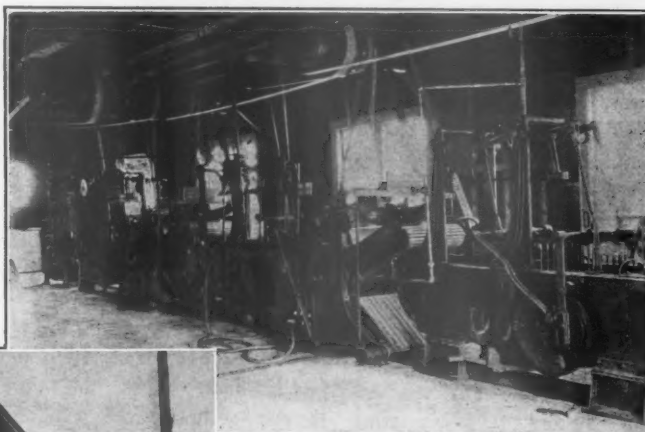


Shipment of One Season's Scoured Wool Accumulation from Texas A. & M. College Wool Scouring Plant.

amounts of sand, dung, urine, or moisture in the fleeces or perhaps caused by some slight and temporary ill health of certain sheep.

6. We estimate that the practical sheepman can rarely if ever have a flock so uniform that its variation will be as little as four-fifths of that found in this Station flock. Many—perhaps most—

and one-half per cent from the average shrinkage of the entire flock, less than once in a hundred times. It is obvious that the chance of getting unusually high shrinking or unusually low shrinking fleeces in the sample is not entirely ruled out when there are as few as twenty-five fleeces in the sample but on the other hand the average shrinkage of such a



C. G. Sargent's Sons Three-Bowl Scouring Equipment in Use at Texas A. & M. College Wool Scouring Plant.



"B" type Rambouillet ram, bred by W. C. Pendleton, Parowan, Utah, owned by Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Sonora, Texas. This ram, which is shown in the picture in five months' fleece, as a yearling produced 23.9 pounds grease wool, 8.7 pounds clean wool, thus showing a shrinkage of 64 per cent.

all fleeces had shrinkages at least three and one-half per cent higher or lower than the average for the flock at that season.

4. Part of this variation was due to permanent and genuine differences between individual sheep. This part could have been eliminated by careful and long-continued selection and breeding for a definite degree of shrinkage.

5. But even in a flock uniform beyond the wildest dreams of the practical breeder, there would still be left more than half as much variation as we actually found in the Station flock. This variation is presumably from unavoidable a-

commercial flocks will be distinctly less uniform in shrinkage than this Station flock.

7. Half of all twenty-five fleece samples from a flock as uniform as the Station flock will have an average shrinkage within two-thirds of one per cent of the true average for the whole flock. A twenty five fleece sample from a flock this uniform would have an average shrinkage differing by as much as two per cent from the true average for the entire flock, less than once among twenty such samples. The average shrinkage of a representative twenty-five fleece sample from such a flock would differ by as much as two

sample will not often be very greatly different from the average shrinkage of the entire clip from which it is taken.

8. If one were to select a sample containing as many as one hundred fleeces from a flock as uniform as the Station flock, the average shrinkage of such a sample would be within one-third of one per cent of the true shrinkage for the

(Continued on page 48)

## Lamb Market Conditions and Prices in August

### CHICAGO

**H**EAVERY direct receipts of lambs at Chicago, the expectation of an excessive movement, erratic dressed markets and a disposition on the part of killers to play their hand to the limit were outstanding features of August lamb trade. Morale was at low ebb and while it was possible to put on a little money at intervals, gains were soon dissipated. The month opened discouragingly and closed even more emphatically so. Killers not only took off a dollar at every opportunity, but "sorted hell out of them," to use sheep house parlance. Early in the boom in both cattle and hog markets lamb trade showed a disposition to go along but toward the end of the month fell by the wayside. With thrashing over feeders came into the market. This relieved killers of what they had previously termed, obligation to take care of the entire western run, and demonstrated at least that thin western lambs had more than throwout value as they were marked up from low spot, \$6@6.25 quotations, to \$7.50@8. But even feeder values weakened toward the close when killers ran riot, their daily deal being "25 to 50 cents lower" with the added depreciation of drastic sorts. A bearish government report did not improve matters as it promised materialization, during the September to December period, of 1,200,000 more lambs than showed up during the same period of 1929. The long drouth in the Mississippi Valley was against the market, and a sharp advance in cattle and swine was not reflected in lamb trade.

The August run, while not continuously heavy, came in gobs; eastern shipping demand frayed toward the end of the month and Chicago killers moved so many lambs from other markets to their plants that they held the whip hand much of the time as they were independent of local receipts. While not wholly a calamitous period, August results did not leave a fragrant flavor in the mouths of western shippers and the early September prospect was somewhat lugubrious.

At the inception of August the market

showed at least a measure of promise. Despite strenuous resistance by killers, prices were marked up, creating an impression that the worst was over, but by the close of the first week much of the gain had been effaced. Choice lambs were scarce, giving natives an inning and enabling them to claim the top price, which is unusual at midsummer. Intense heat was against the market which sagged under light receipts. Complaint of low condition, of poor yields and a non-receptive market for low grade lamb was heard. The practical top at Chicago was \$9.65, paid for both native and western lambs, a single deck of closely sorted natives making \$9.75, but on the closing break, bulk of the good ewe and wether native lambs went at \$9.25@9.50, with bucks, discounted \$1 per hundredweight, at \$8@8.25, light bucks down to \$7, and throwouts at \$5@6. Generously sorted range lambs stopped at \$9.25 on the break, compared with \$9.65 early in the week, dried out westerns going to killers as low as \$7.85 and thin western lambs as low as \$6. Ewe trade held steady, the bulk selling at \$3@3.75 with a few at \$4.

During the second week killers were forced to yield ground. Dressed trade improved, shippers came into the market and country demand for thin lambs picked up, owing to a growing conviction that low spot for the season had been passed. After a hard battle the selling side of the trade was able to put on 25@35 cents before the week end, both native and western lambs participating. Range lamb quality showed further deterioration, but the rank and file of natives came better. For the first time a heavy run of natives showed up. Native lambs reached \$9.85, a generous sprinkling selling at \$9.50@9.75 and throwouts advanced to \$5.50@6.25. A few range lambs were able to beat \$9.25, but that was the practical top, the somewhat unique spectacle of natives outselling westerns being witnessed. Sorting relaxed and lower grades of western lambs brought more money than the previous week. As feeders did not absorb the thin end of the western run, packers took more than their normal share of the

heavier thin lambs. Fat ewes sold mainly at \$3@4.

Buyers did not control the price making function during the third week, the market getting away from them. Prices advanced to the highest point since mid-July at \$10.75, westerns scoring at \$10.60, an advance of 75 cents to \$1 compared with the low point of the previous week. All grades participated in this advance, as feeder grades gained more rapidly than slaughter stock. Shipper and feeder competition was the major bullish factor, but a higher and more active dressed market helped. Range lambs sold close to the top, Idahos at \$10.50 figuring \$1.50 per hundredweight above the low spot, Montanas at \$8.50 to killers showing equal gain. Natives reached \$10.65 under close sorts, \$10.25@10.50 taking the bulk, bucks cashing at \$9@9.50 and native throwouts \$6@7. Yearlings at \$8@8.75 were up as much as lambs, most of the fat ewes realizing \$3.50@4.25, a 25-cent advance.

Calamity camped in the sheep house at the month end. For one thing supply increased, Chicago getting over 100,000 and eleven markets 315,000. This was regarded as heralding a heavy September movement and buyers proceeded to do their stuff, resorting to the most drastic sorting of the season. Prices reacted to the lowest levels of the season, the regular program being to take off 25 to 50 cents daily. Packers, by shifting lambs in large numbers from interior markets to Chicago, magnified numbers and played a strong card. Lower grade lambs had the support of broader feeder demand, but went down, better grades closing \$1.50 lower for the week; other killing lambs \$1 lower. The top dropped precipitately from \$10.75, paid for natives the previous week, to \$9.25. Packers bought good natives at \$8.50@9, bucks at \$7.50@9; and shippers bagged good Washington lambs at \$9 that were practically as good as the \$10.60 westerns at the crest of the rise the previous week. Killers took lambs carrying too much weight for feeders at \$7.75@8.50 and got a raft of native throwouts at \$5 to \$6.

Light weight ewes sold up to \$4.25, the bulk of fat ewes at \$3.25@4.

Dressed trade functioned somewhat erratically. August high temperatures affected it adversely. During the third week prices advanced \$2 per hundredweight, 39 to 45-pound carcasses selling readily at \$21@22, Chicago basis. A raft of common lamb was absorbed at \$12@13, light cull carcasses selling as low as \$8. At New York choice lamb carcasses could be marked up to \$23@26, but the gain did not hold. Early in the month and on the last round, \$17@19 bought the bulk of dressed lamb at the carcass stage, figures that did not indicate high condition, but at all times \$22 to \$25 was paid for a few choice carcasses. The trade took a large quantity of common carcasses at \$9@10 and even lower, cheapness of this product appealing to consumers. Dressed trade was peculiarly sensitive to temperatures and other factors, fluctuating \$1 to \$2 per hundredweight overnight, but, on the whole, it was a profitable period for killers and distributors.

It would seem that the irreducible minimum with respect to prices had been reached in August, but early in September the trade was anything but sanguine concerning September and October happenings. What amounted to a conviction existed that the market would get into a series of jams before the season ended. Despite drouth no distressed stock has reached the market although lurid news yarns have been in circulation. One of these canards, credited to official Washington source, had it that one ranch in that state had been compelled to throw 50,000 lambs into the market hopper to save their lives. Wild chases after lambs that, according to newspaper screeds, could be bought at 50 cents to \$1 per head were elusive. Even the dry sections of the corn belt did not throw lambs overboard; in fact native lambs reached market in better than seasonal condition. However, there will be plenty of stuff on the market this side of November, with a possibility of a gap in supply developing somewhere along the line as few feeders went into the corn belt during July and August.

Sheep house buyers may walk up to the paymaster's office and draw their stipends with conviction of having done good

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SOME EXTRA GOOD RANGE RAMS

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Flocks in America

IN ADDITION TO RAMBOUILLET RAMS  
WE HAVE

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300 tip-top Corriedale Crossbred Yearling Rams

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Coffey's Productive Sheep Husbandry, \$2.50; Sampson's Range and Pasture Management, \$4.00; Sampson's Native American Forage Plants, \$5.00; Sampson's Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture, \$4.50; Gilfillan's Sheep, \$2.50.

work. No quarter has been given. The slaughtering interest figured that it had a lot of cheap lambs coming and proceeded to take them. The stereotyped program on every big run has been to take off in price and double the sort, a somewhat ingenious method of getting cheap raw material, as after the stock has gone over the scale, it is mixed and goes to the meat rail that way.

Penalization of native bucks has been rigid again this season and is not to be criticized as the grower knows a dollar per hundredweight will be taken off. He has the alternative of trimming and as a large proportion of the male native lambs reaching the market are as nature made them, growers must regard the buck lamb as a good proposition.

The lamb market has been a series of tangles all through the season and will continue that way until the bulk of the crop is marketed. It could advance a dollar or more, overnight, on light receipts and probably will, but bargain sales will be frequent.

J. E. Poole

### OMAHA

RECEIPTS of sheep and lambs at Omaha during August totaled 356,452 head, an increase of 110,721 over July and 21,874 head more than for August, 1929.

The origin of the supply uncovers some interesting figures. Idaho fell a little more than 40,000 head short of its contribution during the same period a year ago, while receipts out of Wyoming increased almost 50,000 head. The only other range state to show a decrease was South Dakota, increases of 1,000 to 23,000 head over a year ago being shown in the shipments of others. Oregon sent in the second largest number of any range state, and also showed the second biggest increase over a year ago.

Rain and lots of it, together with improved eastern markets for dressed lamb as the result of cooler weather, brought a much better feeling to the trade in live lambs during the first three weeks of August, despite heavier supplies at nearly all markets. Prices advanced steadily and sharply and for a time it looked as

though the sheepmen were in for better days ahead. But the upswing did not last long and by the end of the month quotations were right back from where they started the four-week period. As September opened the top hit a new low level for the last nine years, and with the exception of 1921, the lowest since 1914.

From an opening high figure of \$8.75 top reached \$10.40 for the first time in a month, with the bulk moving at \$9.75@10.25. Then the market dipped even faster than it had gone up and the final top was back to \$8.50, the bulk bringing \$8.25@8.50. Traders reported quality on the close as being inferior to that earlier in the month. Natives sold within an extreme range of \$8.25@9.75 for top kinds, with the few fed shorn lambs coming at \$7.50@9.00.

Demand for feeding lambs took on more life during August than it has shown any time this season. Prospects for fall pastures were brighter and in Nebraska and Iowa the corn crop promises to be better than in most other sections of the country. As a result of healthier competition and the sensational gain in the price of fats, feeder values scored an advance that paralleled that in killers.

When the break hit fats, demand for thin lambs still proved strong enough to maintain values until the last two or three days of the month, when losses of 50@75 cents were noted, but this still left closing sales more than \$1.00 over the end of July.

After opening on a basis of around \$6.00, prices mounted steadily and at the high time, early in the last week, they reached a top of \$8.15, the bulk moving at \$7.50@7.85. Nothing choice was offered in light lambs on the close but they were quotably up to \$7.50, with bulk of the kinds available selling downwards from \$7.00.

Strong as was demand for feeders, it was not up to a year ago as indicated by shipments of thin lambs to the country. At 137,742 head, the total was almost 57,000 head lighter than in August, 1929, and the lightest for any August since 1925. Iowa took more than half of them; Nebraska about one-fourth. The balance

were divided among Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, and South Dakota feeders.

This shortage in shipments, alongside an increase of 22,000 head in the month's receipts, indicates that packers took approximately 90,000 more lambs than during the corresponding period last year through August. Since the proportion of feeders was estimated at 25 to 50 per cent, the conclusion is that they bought some lambs that could have gone as feeders.

Fat ewes advanced 25 cents during the month, top on them holding at \$4.00 most of the time after the first week. Feeding and breeding ewes were in both light supply and light demand at prices about in line with those of July. Good to choice full-mouthed ewes sold at \$4.00@4.75, while yearlings were noted up to \$5.50, and some trades opined that choice western's would have brought more money. One-year breeders sold downwards from around \$3.25, with feeding ewes at \$2.25@2.75, not many going over the inside price in the late trade.

K. H. Kittoe

#### DENVER

**F**AT lamb prices during the month of August declined \$1.50 to \$2, although feeder lambs showed increases of 25 to 50 cents. Sheep was the only class of livestock on the Denver market showing greater receipts in August this year than the same month in 1929. The increase amounted to 10,995 head.

With the increase in local sheep receipts and the fact that all eastern markets also reported liberal runs throughout the month, prices on fat range lambs declined anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2. Feeding lambs, however, showed an advance of 25 to 50 cents and more in spots. Fat ewes were about steady.

Early in August, choice Colorado lambs were selling at \$9 and the bulk of the western rangers was selling at \$8 to \$8.75, with less desirable kinds downward to \$7.50. Later in the month, choice 75-pound Colorado killers hit a top of \$10 and other western arrivals were numerous at \$9 to \$9.75. Near the close, however, with heavy receipts at all markets and sharp reductions recorded, best lambs



CHILMARK PERFECTION

Am now offering for the first time a limited number of ram lambs from this noted ram. Also two imported Flower bred yearlings.  
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We have for sale this season:  
700 Head of Yearling Rams  
Several Cars of Big Ram Lambs  
Also several cars of Ewes

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Breeders of Purebred and Registered  
Hampshire Sheep  
**CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO**

were selling at \$8 to \$8.15 and plainer grades mostly under \$8.

Feeder lambs were not very plentiful during the early days, only a few consignments showing up and these went out at \$6 to \$6.35. A strong outside demand for this class later in the period forced levels a trifle higher and carloads went to country buyers anywhere from \$6.60 to \$7. Many buyers appeared at this point for feeder lambs during the latter part of August and the daily supply here usually went out in rapid time. Prospects look well for a continued good outlet for this class on the local market and heavy trading during the season is expected.

Ewes met with brisk demand and were absorbed readily each market day. While most of the ewes here went out at \$3 to \$3.50 for the better kinds, strictly choice ewes were quotable at \$3.75 or higher at the close of the month. Plain and common ewes were taken largely at \$2.50 and under.

W. E. Fulton

### KANSAS CITY

**A**UGUST closing quotations for lambs were 15 to 25 cents under the July close but \$1.75 under the high point reached the third week of the month. Prices had an upward tendency in the first three weeks and reached a fairly satisfactory level at the high point, but general conditions were bearish and the trade demanded lowered prices. At the high point lambs sold up to \$10.25 and on the close \$8.50 was the top. The rise from July 31 to August 23 was \$1.60. In the last six market days of the month the break was \$1.75.

Poor distribution on the part of shippers and the bearish government report on supplies available for the last four months this year were factors in the decline. In the last week of the month Chicago and Omaha received 78 per cent of the western lambs at the five western markets and the other three markets, Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis, had only 22 per cent. In other words producers were not distributing their offerings so as to get full benefit of the total outlet. The fact that larger supplies will have to pass through markets than a year ago makes it the

more essential that the entire outlet field be utilized to the fullest extent possible.

The United States Department of Agriculture's estimate of 16 per cent more sheep and lambs to be marketed from the thirteen western range states in the next four months, had a more bearish effect on the market than was justified. If the movement holds up to the estimated 16 per cent increase this fall and early winter, it will be a record supply for that period and also will carry the total for 1930 to a new high level.

In the first seven months this year the eleven principal markets received 8,634,980 sheep, an increase of 836,135 over the same period of 1929 and a record run for the first seven months, in any year. In the last five months of 1929 the eleven markets received 7,964,849 sheep to bring the year's total 15,713,674, a record for one year. A 16 per cent increase, figured on the basis of arrivals in the last five months of 1929, would be 1,200,000. Such an increase would make a total for the twelve months this year in the neighborhood of 17¾ million head, or an increase over last year of two million.

However bearish these figures may appear analysis of the disposition figures for last seven months shows that slaughter increased 21 per cent and the movement of stockers and feeders decreased 24 per cent. In other words the supply in the feeding belt was reduced materially and the aggregate increase in offerings went to slaughter. If slaughter maintains the same per cent increase in the last five months this year that it did in the first seven months, it will leave a decreased number for winter feeding. Reports from the range country indicate that many producers will hold their lambs into the yearling stage rather than take low prices for them as feeders this fall and others will be able to feed their lambs for winter and spring markets of 1930 and 1931. Lambs that are fat will be marketed to killers, and as they will make up an unusually large per cent of the total run, the supply left for feeders will be correspondingly small.

Killers, through letters to their buyers, have emphasized the prospective increase in the movement for the next four months



and they will be inclined to protect themselves against any advance.

Prices for fat sheep fluctuated within a narrow range during the month and closed in practically the same position as July. The better classes of ewes brought \$3.50 to \$4.25; wethers \$4 to \$4.50 and yearlings \$5 to \$6.50. All sheep made up only a small per cent of the available ovine supply for the month.

The movement of feeders for the month was small due to the fact that offerings were limited. Late in the month trade began to open up at a price range of \$6.50 to \$7.50 for straight bunches and \$8 for sorted kinds.

Rains and cooler weather since the middle of August have improved pasture and rough feed conditions and brought a more promising outlook in corn. While ability to feed is short of a year ago, it is much better than had been anticipated early in August. Feeders in this section have not contracted any thin lambs and they will buy on the market.

Arrivals in August were 118,500, or 24,000 less than in the same month 1929 and the smallest August run since 1922. Arrivals in the eight months this year were 1,316,436, the second largest on record for that period. They were 126,000 larger than in the same period 1929.

C. M. Pipkin

#### ST. JOSEPH

**S**HEEP receipts for August totaled 105,127, a decrease of 31,350 compared with the same month a year ago. Of the month's total, more than 75,000 were from western ranges, Idaho contributing about two-thirds of the number. The lamb market continued uneven during the month, best sold at \$8.85 on the opening and were steady to higher until the 22nd, when best sold at \$10.15, which was the month's high point. The last week there was a sharp break and the closing top was \$8.60. Native lambs topped at \$8.25 on the close. Feeders were in better request at the close and most sales ranged \$7.00@7.25. Aged sheep were scarce throughout the month and closed 25@50 cents higher. Fat ewes on late days sold \$3.50@4.00, and yearlings \$5.50@6.50.

H. H. Madden

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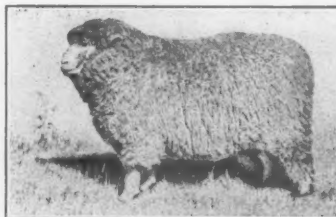
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Purebred unregistered—also registered. Also yearlings and 2's. Special low prices on car lots.

Ranch 12 miles east of Klamath Falls—Come and see them.

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Our small flock of quality ewes will be bred  
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They are range-raised and are at  
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(INCORPORATED)

## The Boston Wool Market

WHILE the consensus of opinion in the wool trade is that the end of August marks the low ebb of the summer as far as the volume of business is concerned, prevailing sentiment continues fairly optimistic. All factors are predicting a better market for wool and a wider distribution after Labor Day. There is nothing unusual about this proposition. August is usually a quiet month in the textile market, not only in wool but also in manufacturing circles. It is the favorite vacation month when many mills take occasion to have an overhauling of machinery and a general set-up of the outfit. The present month has been no exception to this rule. Vacations on the one hand and a quiet demand for goods on the other have contributed to bring about present conditions.

Wool men are generally in an optimistic mood, moderately so, at least. A large volume of wool has been sold to date. Both independents and the cooperative have shared in this business, but much wool is left to be turned over during the next four months. Attention is called to a notable reversal in precedents in this summer's business. Based on experience, the feeling in the trade was that July ought to be a quiet month and August active. What actually happened was the exact opposite of this. July was the active month while August has been quiet, with a gradual tapering off in the demand as the end approached.

There seems to be no doubt that the whole situation hinges upon what may happen in the early fall in the goods market. It is not denied that goods market developments have been disappointing to date. The demand for fall goods developed very slowly and even at this late date less than the normal yardage has been placed on order. There has been some supplementary business coming to hand from time to time, but the volume has been below normal, and the mills have not been able to run at anywhere near capacity. Similar conditions have been developed in the new lightweight season, though only staple men's wear and tropicals have been opened to date.

All interest is now centered upon the impending opening of the new spring lines in fancy worsteds. No definite date has yet been announced for this event, but it is expected that the American's new lines will be ready about the middle of September. Not only is there much interest in the probable volume of business which is expected to follow the last of these openings, but particular attention is directed to the matter of values. The new prices on staples and tropicals, it will be remembered, were based to some extent on a low wool market. A similar drastic cut in fancy worsteds is not expected, as conditions are radically different and the cost of production higher.

There seems to be a great injustice in the fact that wool is expected to bear the burden of all the market fluctuations in goods prices. Perhaps because there have been greater fluctuations in recent years in wool values than in other items which enter into the production of piece goods, the staple has set prices rather than labor costs or overhead expenses. One recent development has been encouraging to the industry, the distinct trend being developed in the direction of an enlarged use of wool in women's wear goods. Not only is this true in the broader sense, but it applies specifically to today's situation.

Women's wear mills are having a better business, something which has been promptly reflected in the wool market. Further, manufacturers are doing everything possible to stimulate this demand and aid this trend by making their lines more attractive in order to catch the trade on the rebound from a subnormal use of wool in women's wear. This is another of the encouraging things about the current situation. It is true that some of the new goods call for the use of very little weight of wool in their construction, but this does not take away from the feeling of encouragement over the fact that wool, and not silk or cotton or rayon, is likely to appeal to the feminine fancy in the near future.

Most wool men are saying that all these things point to a better market for the raw material in the coming months. Yet even the most optimistic hesitate to pre-

dict anything more than a gradual rise in values as the needs of the mills develop. Just at this time if present quotations can be held, it is felt that much has been accomplished; perhaps all that could be expected under present conditions. Therefore, it is a matter of congratulation that so firm a front has been maintained in this holiday period.

As a matter of fact, it may be said that a much larger volume of business could have been done provided dealers were willing to make concessions. It is recognized that nothing is to be gained by cutting prices, unless the buyer is ready to take on wool supplies in a normal way. Other practice would simply be demoralizing to the market, unsettle the minds of both wool and goods buyers, and establish a precedent sure to be harmful in future trading.

The wool trade is also looking forward to new season openings, now imminent in London and Colonial markets, for a reinforcement of the present encouraging outlook. This particularly applies to the next series of the London wool sales, scheduled to open September 16, and the Australian auctions, which are also to be started in that month. The first Australian auction is to be held at Perth, Western Australia, on September 9, but the season does not really open until the following week, when Sidney starts the new season on September 15. Fine wools are expected to hold up well, both in London and the Colonies, but a somewhat easier market is forecast for crossbreds. This practically duplicates the situation in this market.

One feature, still of unknown importance, has been recently developed. The New York Cotton Exchange has definitely decided to go ahead with the project of establishing a futures market in wool tops, definite action having been taken on August 9. A standard contract for wool tops is to be formulated, and by-laws and trading rules prepared. It is hoped that trading may be started by November 1. This plan is being worked out in face of lukewarm interest on the part of the independent wool dealers. Whatever individuals may do, majority



sentiment up and down Summer Street is either strenuously opposed or indifferent.

As stated above, domestic wool prices have been very steadily held of late. Fine Territories have had the call lately and large sales have been reported, both graded and in original bags. Both top-makers and manufacturers have been active at times, these buying spurts being followed by periods of inactivity, but not of weakness. Topmaking sorts have been particularly called for, and in obedience to this demand, the turnover in French combing wools has at times been considerable.

As far as prices go, surprising stability has been maintained throughout the month, and similar levels are noted at the end of the month to those reported on actual sales. Both independents and co-operatives have shared in this business, and everywhere is noted a feeling that prices are low enough and that there is no reason why good wools should be sacrificed. The independents report a turnover about on a par with that noted at the same time last year. Cooperative stocks are not being unduly pressed for sale, and the handling of the situation by the National Wool Marketing Corporation is meeting with general commendation up and down Summer Street.

Definite sales are not readily quoted, but in a general way it may be said that French combing wools, Utah, Nevada and similar, have continued to sell within the clean range of 70 to 72 cents, with Colorado, New Mexico and similar at 68 to 70 cents. Average wools of all these growths sell for somewhat less money. Wools with a better staple have also been called for in an encouraging way. Twelve-months' Texas has sold at 75 cents, and some are holding for 77 cents.

A feature of the month has been the sale by the National Corporation of about a million pounds of eight-months' Texas, on the clean basis of 70 cents for the best and a range of about 68 to 70 cents. The best Montana fine staple wools are also held at about 75 cents, or even more, according to the wool, or the ideas of holders. French combing Montanas in the original bags have sold at 72 to 73 cents with 75 cents asked for better lots. Some of the best Montana fine wools,

with the staple in, are held at 80 cents, though no actual sales are noted at that extreme figure.

There has latterly been more interest shown in half-blood wools, sales being noted during the month at or above the previous range. Some average wools have sold at 70 to 71 cents, with better lots bringing 72 to 73 cents, and one lot of choice Montana is reported to have changed hands at 74 cents. On the strictly medium side, three-eighths-bloods continue inactive, though their position appears to have improved somewhat in the recent trading. An average lot of this grade is reported sold at 62 cents, but other sellers report being unable to get more than this figure for even their best wools. Quarter-bloods are unchanged at 55 to 58 cents, with the market well cleared at the moment, though later grading operations ought to uncover further holdings.

Ohio and similar fleece wools have been relatively more quiet than Territories. Prices, however, are firmly held, today's quotations for standard grades being about 31 to 31½ cents for Delaine, 26 to 27 cents for fine unwashed, 30 cents for half-blood combing, 29 to 30 cents the three-eighths-blood combing and 31 cents for quarter-blood combing.

Continued depression in the woolen goods trade has created conditions in suitable wools in marked contrast to those noted above in worsted wools. Just as this is written, some mills report a little better business, but the wool trade has thus far failed to register the improvement. All wools can be had cheaper than a month ago. For instance, best Eastern scourings of pulled wools can not be quoted today at over 75 to 80 cents for AA wools, 65 to 70 cents for fine A super, 60 to 65 cents for A super, 55 to 60 cents for choice B super, 50 to 55 cents for ordinary B super, and 45 to 50 cents for C super. Chicago pulled wools are very quiet, last sales noted being about 56 cents for A super and 50 cents for B super. New Mexico scoureds have sold at 75 cents for No. 1, but other grades, especially No. 2, are dull with stocks accumulating. Baled scoured California wools have sold at 58 to 60 cents, with greasy wools quotable on the clean basis

at about 67 to 68 cents for Northern and 63 to 65 cents for Southern and Middle Counties. Special Correspondent.

### OHIO TO HOLD EWES

**A**LL spring and summer there has been an impression here that farmers would liquidate ewes on a large scale this fall. In fact a good many farmers without ewes have been priming their expectations and intentions to take advantage of such a liquidation. Instead of intensifying such a movement, the widely prevalent drouth seems to be creating a reversal of feeling.

The corn crop is going to be a fodder crop. The oat crop managed somehow to pull through in rather unexpected condition and a lot of oat straw has gone into haymows. Local farmers who have had them in past years at times have been asked to come to southern Ohio to buy wethers around \$3.50. If wethers are held at that figure it does not indicate any such a low price on ewes as some of the hankering expecters were looking for.

We take county papers from two counties largely to avail ourselves of the want-ad service and not a ewe has yet been advertised in either paper. Besides the farmer who wants ewes to ease up his work regime, the general run of lamb finisher is something more than a passive prospect for ewes.

In our own case we haven't saved a ewe lamb for several years, but we are likely to retain all these boarders this coming winter. We like the good ones and the smaller ones won't bring much coin and will grow slowly into what we need, so it looks as if the young she-stuff from top to bottom will get to stick around our place this season as ewe prospects.

With some land that we have been renting in rather a low state of fertility last spring we "cast" oats on the corn stubble land and let it take its luck with the weeds—and a seeding of grass and clover. The drouth "fixed" most of the young grass and dealt quite a blow to the oats, but in general we got a nice sprinkle of oats and a rugged growth of white top and cinquefoil.

The drouth had dried up pastures by the time the oats were ripe and we turned our sheep and lambs right into these two

fields. There was no "bad luck" at all as a result of this procedure as the animals seemed to take to the green stuff largely at first and only after several days were seen to strip the oats to any marked degree. At the end of the month, however, the oat heads are beginning to present a well-stripped appearance; in fact not as much of the grain as we had wished is found on the ground where we had hoped for something like a good seeding to come on after the rains for soil improvement and late pasturage.

By such handling of our thinner arable land the clovers and timothy get an opportunity to reseed. When this kind of land is intensely grazed by sheep all re-seeding is strenuously prevented and the grass already on the land is stunted and killed by persistent nibbling.

Delaware Co., Ohio G. P. Williams

#### THE FEEDER LAMB MARKET

FEEDERS came into the lamb market about the middle of August, advancing prices from \$6@6.50 to \$7.50@8.00 within a few days. Their appearance was timely as packers had previously been under the necessity of taking the thin end of the western lamb crop, thus adding to the burden of distributing a mass of low grade meat. Feeders went up in price, but were reluctant to lay in thin western lambs with weight, paying a premium for feather weights. The West has shown commendable judgment in holding feeding lambs back, pending development of a market. But for the drouth, farmer feeders would have been in the game earlier, but until mid-August pastures and stubblefields were bare. At the low time when many were awaiting the real low spot, 60 to 65-pound lambs sold \$6.25@6.80; 70 pounders at \$6.15 and some unattractive lots as low as \$5.50@6. The upturn was rapid when it developed, the second week of August marking prices up to \$6.25@6.85, the third week to \$7.25@7.50 and the final week to \$7.25@8, from which there was a reaction to \$7@7.75. At one stage feeders ventured into weight, but backed away, showing preference for 58 to 65-pound stock and refusing to bid on anything above 70 pounds.

September and October will find corn

belt feeders in the market for a large number of lambs. Showers, if not copious rains, have already developed a lot of feed and the over-advertised disaster to the corn crop is already minimized. In Chicago territory corn is a fair crop generally and in many localities a good crop will be husked. With the exception of isolated spots and such areas as the Ohio Valley, nothing resembling famine exists. Iowa, northern Illinois and Indiana, southern Wisconsin and Michigan and Minnesota have feed in abundance. Iowa has been in the market for lambs at Omaha, paying above a parity with Chicago prices. Texas has a problem in disposing of this season's feeders as its principal customer is in the dry area and unable to use its normal quota of lambs. Probably some of them may go direct to feed lots near markets in original hands.

Up to the end of August neither Colorado nor Nebraska had turned a wheel and obviously both states will need a large number of lambs before snuggling into winter quarters. Probably the intake will be considerably less than last year, but there is nothing to prevent winter replacement except prohibitive feed bills and so far as corn and screenings are concerned, the production situation has been discounted. Lambs are being laid in at prices that should insure feeders a reasonable margin of profit and if they make a little money on the first feed, nothing will be more logical than putting in another bunch. The irrepressible speculator may butt into the feeding game if the early winter market is equal to a good performance. Present indications are that beef will be high; cheap pork is not in sight and the glut of poultry, for which the hatchery man is responsible, may subside.

J. E. Poole

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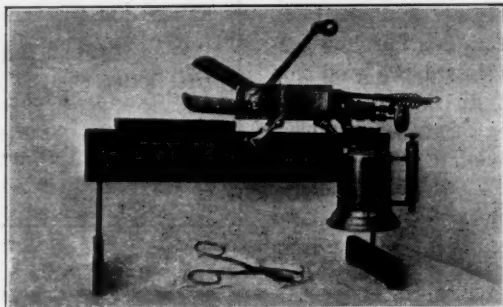
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### WOOL SCOURING TESTS

(Continued from page 37)

whole flock in about half of all such cases. The average shrinkage of a one-hundred-fleece sample would differ from the true shrinkage for the entire flock by as much as one per cent only about once among every twenty such samples. There is less than one chance in a hundred that a sample consisting of one hundred fleeces should differ from the average shrinkage of the entire flock by as much as one and one-quarter per cent.

9. If one were to send in a sample consisting of as few as eleven fleeces, it is about an even chance whether the average shrinkage of this sample would be as close as one per cent to the average shrinkage of the flock from which it was taken. About one out of twenty such small samples would differ from the flock from which they were taken by as much as three per cent.

10. It will be seen that the element of chance in the selection of the sample is important, especially in samples of very small size. In general, we cannot be sure that the average shrinkage determinations are highly representative of the whole clip when they are based on samples much smaller than twenty-five fleeces.

11. In flocks distinctly more uniform than the Station flock, somewhat smaller samples would give the same degree of reliability as has just been indicated for samples of certain sizes from the Station flock. From our observations of the correlation between the shrinkage of fleeces from the same sheep in different seasons we think that a flock showing only about four-fifths as much variation as the Station flock did, is about the most uniform flock which could be imagined so far as shrinkage is concerned. In such a flock a sample of sixteen fleeces would be about as reliable as a sample of twenty-five fleeces from the Station flock. From such a uniform flock, a sample of sixty-four fleeces would be as reliable as a sample of one hundred fleeces for a flock showing about the same amount of variability as the Station flock did.

12. The amount of variation found in shrinkage shows that it is useless to



carry shrinkage determinations to the second decimal place unless one is working on a sample of wool weighing many hundreds of pounds.

### How Permanent are Shrinkage Differences Between Sheep?

Determination of shrinkage on the fleeces of single high-priced stud animals which one is considering for breeding purposes, has somewhat more justification than ordinarily believed since there is a distinct correlation existing between shrinkages of the fleeces of the same sheep in different years. It is furthermore very essential that the progressive sheepman learn to estimate the quantity of wool produced by his flock on a clean or scoured basis. The importance of this is obvious in view of the wide variation of clean wool which ranges from two to seven pounds per head annually with an average of three pounds per head for the state of Texas. Figuring twelve months' fine staple wool at 70 cents per pound clean basis, it is obvious that a fine wool ewe producing five pounds of clean or scoured wool will return \$1.40 more annually over and above the one that produces only three pounds of scoured wool per year.

Shrinkages were determined on all of the fleeces sheared from thirty-seven sheep during six successive shearing seasons. The average "coefficient of correlation" between shrinkages of fleeces from the same sheep was +.69. This means that there was a very real and distinct tendency for all of the fleeces from a certain sheep to have about the same shrinkage, but that this tendency was far from perfect. The figures indicate that if we had saved only those sheep which all had identical shrinkages at the first shearing, we would at the next shearing had a flock still showing more than three-fourths as much variation in shrinkages as if we had not culled them on this point at all. The figures indicate that if we had had a large enough flock so that it would have been possible to have culled them at every shearing, each time saving only sheep whose fleeces had all the same shrinkage and had done this for six successive shearings, yet the variation in the fleeces at the seventh shear-

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ing would still have been a little over one-half as large as the variation which would have been found had no culling at all been practiced on the basis of shrinkage. In short, there is a certain amount of variation in shrinkage which is not due to permanent hereditary differences between the sheep themselves but is due to the inclusion of more or less sand, dung, urine, moisture, sweat, or other foreign matter including also whatever there may have been of unavoidable error in weighing before and after the scouring process, or in the loss of larger or smaller amounts of wool in the scouring process. All of these sources of variation combine to give a sort of irreducible minimum of variation in shrinkage beyond which no amount of culling or selective breeding can make the flock more uniform.

The fairly strong tendency for fleeces from the same sheep to have similar shrinkages year after year makes it seem probable that a breeder of purebreds could use shrinkage determinations, on his individual rams at least, to considerable advantage in selecting and breeding his flock toward a desired amount of shrinkage. He could go far toward overcoming the accidental variations in shrinkage by having the fleeces from his stud rams scoured each time they were shorn so that he could base his judgment of their shrinkage on an average of several fleeces instead of on the shrinkage determination for one fleece alone. By such means the breeder can very largely get around the accidental variations in shrinkage determinations and can hope to control the average shrinkage of his flock within limits, even though he cannot hope to attain absolute uniformity in this. Whether or not it would prove profitable for him to have such shrinkage determinations made on his ewes would depend primarily upon the extent to which he expects to use those ewes in his breeding operations. A breeder might very likely find it profitable to have shrinkage determinations made on fleeces of ewes from which he is considering saving stud rams. He would probably not often find it profitable to have such shrinkage determinations made on the majority of the ewes in his registered flock. Ewes which

are not the mothers of stud rams of course diminish in their importance to the whole flock with each generation of breeding, but those from which rams are saved may become as closely related to the whole flock as if they were grandmothers of the flock. Of course it is of considerable importance in choosing a dam for the sire of the future flock to make sure that she has all of the desired characteristics, including the degree of shrinkage and the amount of clean wool which that breeder regards as ideal.

Shrinkage determinations made on samples of wool from the back or sides only of the fleece would be free from variations caused by dung or urine. In guiding selections of individuals for breeding purposes, such shrinkage tests might perhaps be even more reliable than shrinkage determinations made on the whole fleece. We have not yet completed studies on such samples to find the facts on this point. However, the Texas Station is cooperating with the University of Wyoming in this study and it is hoped that additional light will be cast on this phase of the problem soon. Certainly such shrinkage determinations would have less bearing on the market desirability of the entire clip than tests of entire fleeces would have.

Our data being taken upon the entire fleece do not reveal anything as to how much of the variation was due to differences in the amount of foreign material in the fleece or to differences in the amount of these foreign materials as compared with differences in the amount of yolk or suint. However, these sheep were kept on a range which is not at all sandy and their fleeces contained a comparatively small amount of dirt or sand. Also, six months' wool does not ordinarily carry a very large amount of urine-stained wool and dung locks. For these reasons, we think that our data would probably apply with very little change even to skirted fleeces grown in regions which were not sandy. Data collected by the Bureau of Standards some years ago in determining the accuracy of a shrinkage determination by taking two duplicate composite samples from skirted fleeces and comparing the accuracy of the shrinkage of these two duplicates

seem to show a variation nearly as large as that which we obtained, although we have not submitted their data to such detailed statistical analysis.

#### Applicability of These Conclusions to Twelve Months' Wool

The question may be raised as to whether these findings based on shrinkages of short wool (ordinarily known as six months' or eight months' wool) may be applied to shrinkages determined upon twelve months' wool. We have some data bearing on this question, although not nearly so much as on six months' wool.

Four groups of twelve-month fleeces were scoured individually and the variation was found to be more than 90 per cent as large as it was in the case of the six months' wool. It seems probable that conclusions in regard to the reliability of the sample can be applied to both twelve-months' and six months' fleeces with practically no change. If there is any significant difference at all, it is that the shrinkage determinations on the twelve-month fleeces are just a shade the more reliable.

#### Summary

1. The variability in shrinkages of individual fleeces from average fine wool flocks under practical conditions is such that about one-sixth of all fleeces have shrinkages more than five per cent higher than the average of the flock from which they come and another one-sixth of all fleeces have shrinkages at least five per cent lower than the average of the flock from which they come.

2. The correlation between shrinkages on fleeces from the same sheep was  $\pm .69$  in our data and indicates a possibility of considerable improvement of the average flock by selection toward desired shrinkage.

3. Since the variation in the average fine wool flock is as large as stated above, scouring tests to inform the commercial grower what the shrinkage of the rest of his clip is likely to be, should be made on samples of about twenty-five fleeces if he is to be practically certain that the sample shrinkage will be within two per cent of the correct value, and on samples of about one hundred fleeces if he is to be

practically certain that the figure thus obtained will be within one per cent of the true value for the rest of his clip.

4. These conclusions are based upon the assumption that the method of selecting is a fair one without definite bias toward either heavy or light shrinking fleeces.

5. The breeder of stud sheep probably will derive advantage from obtaining shrinkage determinations on the fleeces of his stud rams and on the fleeces of the ewes from which he is considering saving sons for stud purposes.

### AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 16)

#### NEW MEXICO

Temperatures were about normal, and showers were above normal in nearly all sections, coming at good intervals for range advancement. Livestock are consequently in good flesh and circumstances nearly everywhere. However, desiccating conditions of late, especially in eastern and southern counties, bring the need for more rain there.

#### Shoemaker

It has been very dry here until lately (August 28), when we have had a few showers in some places. As a result fall feed is very short except in a few spots.

On account of the poor market, most sheepmen will keep their ewe lambs this fall, but in spite of that there will be more lambs to ship. Most of our crop are feeders and usually sell at home, though some of them are sent to the Denver market. No contracts have been made recently.

M. A. Baca

#### Ramah

Conditions here on the range are fair as to winter feed. Rains have been spotted and winter grass is not so green as it was last year at this time, nor will the lambs be so heavy.

Scab is really being conquered here by a most general use of lime and sulphur.

Evon Z. Vogt

#### CALIFORNIA

This was a normal month for weather, and a fairly good month for livestock interests. Thundershowers in the moun-



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tains maintained forage in good, plentiful condition and livestock have done well. Alfalfa hay made good growth, and the weather was favorable for haying.

### Emeryville

August was cool and dry along the coast and hot and dry in the valleys; the prospect for fall feed is not good.

California has had a dry year. Fat lambs were not so good, but it looks as if the feeder end of the crop would fare better.

Alden and Agnew

### ARIZONA

Pleasant, favorable temperatures were the rule, and showers occurred as needed in the mountains, with light amounts in the lower country. Livestock are generally reported to be in excellent circumstances, being in better shape than usual. But the last week was hot, and more rain would help in places.

### Phoenix

Range conditions in Arizona are better than they have been in this part for ten years. We had nice rains the first half of August and warm weather the latter part, and now feed is very good. More of our lambs will be shipped out fat this season than in previous years. About the same number of ewe lambs will be held over as in 1929.

Chas. E. Burton

### WESTERN TEXAS

This was a pretty good month, but a little more rain would have helped in places. Seasonal temperatures prevailed, and local showers occurred generally at timely intervals. Range and livestock conditions are fairly good.

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L.M.S.W.

## Live Stock Market Service that One Can Depend Upon!

**M**ONTH in and month out, regardless of conditions, in spite of disquieting events in other industries, is a market service that live stock men have confidence in.

It often happens that in other lines of activities, there is difficulty in moving goods offered for sale, and if transactions are made, the remuneration is not always sure. You hear the expression: "Land is not moving this summer," or "It is hard to make collections." But did you ever stop to think that at a live stock market, every day is sale day and cash is paid for each day's offerings?

Any system of purchasing live stock, which operates to draw live stock supplies from the open competitive market, and thus reduces competition, acts as a factor in depressing prices all along the line. When such a system also makes its selections from only the top class of animals, and allows the inferior quality of animals to go on to the central market, the price situation is still further impaired.

The Omaha Live Stock Market, equipped as it is to handle all kinds and numbers of live stock, and doing business in an honest and aggressive manner, is in a position to bring the shipper the best possible net returns on his shipments—whether one animal or a carload.

Union Stock Yards Company  
of Omaha (Ltd.)

SHIP  
YOUR STOCK

TO  
Library State Agr. College  
Charlotte A. Baker

THE  
Live Stock Market  
of the World